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## Reagan Says U.S. Will Give 'Serious Consideration' to Soviet Missile Offer

**The Associated Press**  
WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Wednesday that the latest Soviet proposal to reduce medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe is a positive one and that the United States would give it "serious consideration."

The proposal, made Tuesday night by the Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, offered to reduce the number of Soviet medium-range weapons to that of NATO forces by counting warheads as well as missiles and airplanes.

"We're going to give this serious consideration," the president said. "This is what we should be negotiating."

The president declined to comment at length on the notification Tuesday of a pastoral letter by the Roman Catholic bishops of the

United States that calls for the elimination of nuclear weapons from the world.

"Their proposal is the same as ours," he said of the bishops' work. "They're looking for a way toward promoting world peace."

The president said that a House Intelligence Committee vote on Tuesday denying the use of funds for covert military action in Nicaragua had an element of "partisanship" in it. The 9-5 vote was along party lines.

"I don't think this reflects the thinking of a great many Democrats," he said, reiterating that the action was "very irresponsible."

The president acknowledged the administration was providing "assistance and so forth" to what he

called "freedom fighters" who once were aligned with the Sandinist revolution in Nicaragua but have been "betrayed" by its leaders.

Then, referring to the current Sandinist government, he asked "what makes them any more legitimate" than the rebels who are fighting against the government.

**Soviet Proposal Welcomed**

**Hedrick Smith of The New York Times reported from Washington:**

The State Department on Tuesday welcomed Soviet willingness to negotiate ceilings on nuclear warheads in Europe but asserted that it "cannot accept" renewed Soviet demands for equality based on the combined strength of U.S., British and French nuclear forces.

Reacting to the proposal Tuesday by Mr. Andropov, the State

Department said that "if the Soviets now recognize that warheads on launchers are the proper unit of account for these negotiations, we welcome this as a sign of progress on their part."

But it said this approach would have to be explored with Soviet negotiators when talks on medium-range nuclear forces resume in Geneva on May 17. The statement also raised objections to other elements of Mr. Andropov's offer.

President Reagan has consistently said that the United States seeks equality with the Soviet Union in its medium-range missile arsenals and will neither negotiate limits on

the British and French missile or bomber forces nor allow Moscow to keep separate and unlimited missile forces targeted on the Far East.

"The U.S. and the allies have made clear that they cannot accept Soviet demands of the right to maintain nuclear forces equal to all other states combined," the State Department asserted. "Unfortunately, Mr. Andropov makes clear that such a demand remains a cornerstone of the Soviet position."

Moreover, the department cautioned that the latest Soviet formulation contained "ambiguities" about reductions and "actually represents a hardening of the Soviet position" if Moscow is now demanding that reductions in Soviet medium-range nuclear forces depend on equal reductions in British and French arsenals.

Privately, arms control specialists were concerned that the new Soviet proposal could complicate the negotiations by broadening the discussions to include bomber forces as well as missiles.

They were also unsure whether Mr. Andropov was proposing separate ceilings for missiles and their warheads, or separate ceilings for all delivery vehicles combined and all warheads combined.

Different passages of his speech Tuesday seemed to suggest different approaches, and U.S. officials said it would be difficult to assess the proposal until the Geneva talks resume.

On another front, that of strategic arms, the White House sought to reassure Democratic and Republican arms control advocates in Congress by hinting at possible

changes in the administration's proposals to the Russians on the basis of recommendations from the President's Commission on Strategic Forces, headed by Brent Scowcroft, a retired air force general.

Last month, the commission recommended deployment of 100 MX missiles, development of a smaller, single-warhead missile, and "new directions" in arms control based on limiting warheads, not missile launchers.

On Monday, three senators and nine representatives released letters to the president saying they would not support deployment of the MX missile unless the administration adopted a new, more flexible approach on arms control.

"The president is solidly behind all three of the commission's cen-

tral recommendations," Larry M. Speakes, the White House deputy press secretary, said Tuesday.

He said Mr. Reagan "is awaiting the results of an interdepartmental analysis which will suggest how these recommendations can be integrated into our proposals being negotiated in Geneva."

However, Mr. Speakes repeatedly cautioned that President Reagan had not reached the point of adopting a new arms control proposal.

Senator Charles H. Percy, an Illinois Republican and chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee, emerged from a meeting between congressional Republicans and President Reagan and said: "I think we'll get a favorable response" from Mr. Reagan to congressional pleas for flexibility on strategic arms.

## Iran Expels 18 Soviet Envoys, Bans Local Communist Party

**Reuters**  
TEHRAN — The government on Wednesday ordered 18 Soviet diplomats to leave, a move that will reportedly reduce the number of Soviet diplomats in Iran by more than 25 percent.

The expulsions, announced by the Foreign Ministry, were announced hours after Iran dissolved the communist Tudeh Party because its leaders had allegedly spied for the Soviet Union. The statement announcing the expulsions did not explicitly link the diplomats with the Tudeh Party.

A summary of the statement, published by the Islamic Republic News Agency, said only that the diplomats were "accused of interfering with the internal affairs of the Islamic Republic through establishing contacts and taking advantage of treacherous and mercenary agents."

The expulsions and the dissolution of the Tudeh Party followed televised confessions in recent days by seven high-ranking party members, including the secretary-general, Nureddin Kiamuri. Several said they had been passing military and political information to Moscow.

The government statement Wednesday night said the Soviet ambassador in Tehran, identified as V.K. Boldinov, had been summoned to the Foreign Ministry earlier Wednesday and told that the diplomats must leave within 48 hours.

The agency said the 18 diplo-

mat included four first secretaries, one second secretary, two third secretaries, three advisers, the Soviet consul at Isfahan in central Iran and four military attachés.

Foreign correspondents familiar with the embassy said there were about 70 Soviet diplomats in Iran.

There was no immediate comment from the Soviet Embassy. A correspondent was told the embassy was closed for the day.

But sources close to the embassy said that at least one senior diplomat had been completely unaware Wednesday morning that Iran was planning a mass expulsion, although he and other Soviet officials had been expecting some Iranian move after the Tudeh confessions.

The Islamic Republic News Agency quoted the Foreign Ministry statement as saying the expulsions were a result of "blatant interference."

Earlier, in a report monitored in London, the agency said the prosecutor, Hussein Musavi Tabrizi, had announced the dissolution of the "pro-Soviet and treacherous Tudeh Party."

The Tudeh Party, which was founded in 1941 with the aid of Soviet occupation forces, had been banned after being accused of participation in a coup attempt in 1953. It came into the open again after the creation in 1979 of an Islamic republic with Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini as its spiritual leader.

Since then, and despite its history as a pro-Moscow party, it had been tolerated, largely because of its almost unquestioning support of Ayatollah Khomeini. But on Saturday, Mr. Kiamuri, the Tudeh secretary-general, confessed on television to having spied for the Soviet Union.

The Tudeh Party's political position deteriorated sharply early this year, when reports of Soviet arms sales to Iraq led to increased Iranian condemnations of Moscow. The Russians responded by stepping up broadcasts critical of the Iranian leadership from a Persian-language radio station near the border between the two countries, Western diplomats said.

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■ Sir Freddie Laker wins an antitrust-suit round. Page 9.



Chancellor Helmut Kohl gave his first policy address to the West German Bundestag on Wednesday as Petra Kelly, center, the leader of the Greens party, and a parliament official rolled up a banner she had unfurled denouncing U.S. policies in Nicaragua.

## Kohl Will Seek Regular Summits With the Kremlin

**By James M. Markham**  
*New York Times Service*

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl said Wednesday that he hoped to institutionalize regular summit-level contacts with Moscow but warned Soviet leaders against using their military power to threaten their Western neighbors.

In his first policy speech to the Bundestag since his electoral victory two months ago, Mr. Kohl attempted to muffle an embarrassing split within his three-party coalition that has been aggravated by a decision by Erich Honecker, the East German leader, to cancel a visit here.

But the Christian Democratic chancellor signaled his wish to sustain a dialogue with Eastern Europe by disclosing that he will visit Moscow on July 4 for meetings with Yuri V. Andropov, the Soviet party leader.

Mr. Kohl also said that like his Social Democratic predecessor, Helmut Schmidt, he wanted to hold summit meetings with Soviet leaders "with a certain regularity."

He described trade with Communist countries in Europe as "an important factor in the East-West dialogue" but insisted that it had to conform to Western security interests.

While repeating that his conservative government will station new U.S. medium-range missiles in West Germany if the Geneva talks remain stalemated, Mr. Kohl said that there was still time for a U.S.-Soviet agreement there.

In a phrase inserted into his prepared text, the chancellor welcomed Mr. Andropov's statement Tuesday night that Moscow was willing to seek a parity with the West in missile warheads, not just launchers.

"General Secretary Andropov's remarks yesterday confirm our view that the Soviet Union has not yet said its last word on the United States proposal for an interim solution," the chancellor said.

But at another point, he accused the Soviet Union of overarming: "Nothing justifies the Soviet Union's excessive armament, which threatens the security of its neighbors and serves the purpose of political coercion."

Relations within the Kohl coalition have lately been badly strained by demands by Franz Josef Strauss, the Bavarian premier and leader of the Christian Social Union, for a harsher policy toward

East Germany's Communist regime.

Last week, Mr. Honecker announced that he was cancelling a planned visit here in September after Mr. Strauss, rebuffed by right-wing newspapers, labeled the death of a West German man at the East German frontier a murder.

The Bavarian's language was criticized by the coalition's junior partners, the Free Democrats, and over the weekend Mr. Kohl pleaded for an end to the "completely unnecessary" fighting.

The episode suggested that, from his Bavarian redoubt, Mr. Strauss was trying to embarrass the chancellor and shape a more conservative foreign policy.

Although Mr. Strauss was consulted on Wednesday's policy declaration, it did not reflect any major departures from the lines of continuity that the chancellor and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher had laid down before and during the election campaign.

Mr. Kohl, who pointedly avoided using the expression "détente" in his speech, demanded that East Germany reduce the minimum currency exchange imposed on West German visitors and rejected an East German demand to separate citizenship in the two Germanys.

But Mr. Kohl expressed a willingness to reach new scientific and cultural accords.

## 'Grandma Mafia' Leader Convicted in U.S. of Laundering Drug Funds

**By Dan Morain**  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

LOS ANGELES — A federal jury has convicted a 44-year-old grandmother of running the so-called Grandma Mafia, an organization of middle-aged men and women that in less than a year laundered \$25.7 million in illicit drug money and peddled cocaine worth millions more.

A government operation dubbed Project M (for Money) caught Barbara Mouzin and her partners, who were part of what authorities call the largest money-laundering ring in California.

Among those caught were a millionaire who lost his money through cocaine addiction and a half-dozen middle-aged grandmothers who alternated visits to their children and grandchildren with clandestine meetings with drug dealers.

The federal operation also turned up instances of government corruption, and a separate federal investigation is under way into that.

When Mrs. Mouzin's Miami clothing shop faltered during the 1981 recession, she decided to find wealth by laundering money through the store and by trafficking in drugs, according to evidence in her eight-week U.S. District Court trial before Judge A. Wallace Tashima.

Within weeks, she and her partners were dealing directly with some of the largest Colombian cocaine syndicates in the United States. By the summer of 1982, nine months after she began, Mrs. Mouzin was predicting that she would be laundering \$3 million a week within a month.

On Tuesday, she was found guilty of racketeering, money-lau-

dering, cocaine-trafficking and operating a continuing criminal conspiracy.

She faces a possible sentence of life in prison. So does Alfonso Carvajal, 32, a co-defendant who was convicted of supervising the West Coast arm of a major Colombian drug family, which turned over profits from its drug sales to Mrs. Mouzin for laundering.

During a four-month period in 1981-82, \$5 million delivered in large suitcases was deposited in a small bank in Manhattan Beach, California, near Los Angeles. The bank president eventually contacted authorities, who set up a meeting between Mrs. Mouzin and undercover agents.

The government established a bogus financial company that received \$20 million in deposits from Mrs. Mouzin between Febru-

ary and June 1982, when she fled to Mexico. She was arrested in August while trying to return.

So far, eight people have been convicted or have pleaded guilty. Most ended up testifying against Mrs. Mouzin.

Rusty Witcomb, a 52-year-old grandmother, admitted that she drove regularly between San Francisco and Los Angeles to bring drug money to Mrs. Mouzin. In all, she testified that she dropped off \$10 million from San Francisco area drug dealers who hired Mrs. Mouzin to launder their cash.

A second grandmother, Dorothy Hackett, 45, testified that as Mrs. Mouzin's closest friend she flew so often between Miami and Los Angeles with cocaine and cash that the stewardesses knew her by name.

Joy Adelman, 58, another grand-

mother, testified that she sold \$60,000 worth of cocaine for Mrs. Mouzin and later "babysat" Mrs. Mouzin's cocaine at her home. She pleaded guilty to possessing 37 kilograms (81 pounds) worth more than \$2 million.

Michael Glasser, once a sporting apparel designer, was a millionaire by age 30. But after using cocaine heavily for a decade and losing a string of jobs in the clothing industry, he ended up working for Mrs. Mouzin as a drug dealer and money launderer.

"The cocaine controlled me, and Barbara controlled the cocaine," Mr. Glasser explained in testimony against Mrs. Mouzin.

Mr. Glasser testified that Thomas Moore, the president of the Manhattan Beach bank, said he would consider accepting secret deposits but instead called Mr. Tyler.

With that call, the IRS, the U.S. Customs Bureau and the Drug Enforcement Administration opened Project M, and enlisted Mr. Moore. The IRS requires that banks report deposits of \$10,000 in cash or more.

Mrs. Mouzin's lawyer, Howard L. Weitzman, argued that she never actually laundered money, that she was merely a conduit between the drug dealers and government agents, who were the actual money launderers.

He also contended that corrupt government agents forced her to get into the cocaine trade. Hence, he argued, Mrs. Mouzin was the victim of illegal entrapment. But the jury foreman, Shirley Kenson, said after the verdict that "it was obvious" she was in cocaine peddling, despite any corruption by government agents.

## Unexpected Prisoners In Angola's Civil War

*The author of the following article, a Paris-based free-lance journalist, has just returned from seven weeks with Angolan rebels.*

**By Edward Girardet**  
*International Herald Tribune*

PARIS — As with most of the guerrilla operations, the attack on March 12, 1983, came shortly before reveille, just as the false dawn was beginning to daub the horizon in a metallic pink glow. Using field artillery, heavy mortars and assault rifles, rebel commandos in olive-green uniforms and local guerrillas closed in from the forested hills to the south.

About 600 Angolan troops and militiamen, jolted from their sleep, resisted from their barracks and trenches. But within 90 minutes, the former Portuguese industrial town of Alto Catumbela, its hydroelectric plant and sprawling paper mill, had fallen into the hands of the rapidly expanding liberation movement, the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, or UNITA, led by Jonas Savimbi.

And unexpectedly, so had 86 Czech and Portuguese civilian development advisers and their families, thus beginning an exhausting forced march through mountainous terrain, thick bush and in-

sect-plagued swamps to rebel-held areas in the southeastern part of the country.

"Our main objective in the assault was to destroy all economic targets," said Lieutenant Colonel Mario Kanhali, 27, the guerrilla commander in charge of the operation. "We did not know that Czech technicians were working in the region. But when we found them we decided to take them along for security reasons."

At the end of April, after walking more than 1,000 kilometers (620 miles), an advance party of eight Czech men reached a UNITA base, where they were interviewed by three Western reporters. The remaining prisoners, including 17 women and 21 children ranging from 1½ to 18 years, are still making their way, in two separate columns, to the rebel "safe" zones.

Bearded, heavily tanned and fatigued, the men, casually flanked by several armed guerrillas, were waiting outside a group of wood and straw huts. Their captors had provided them new, patterned shirts, trousers and chukka boots.

"It was an exhausting and at times frightening experience," said Alexander Ivan, 53, a translator



Jonas Savimbi, leader of UNITA, at rebel base in Angola.

They also denied that their confirmation now of activities that the administration had been assiduously keeping secret was intended as a signal to the Soviet Union. The officials confirmed the activities only after being told that Soviet officials had reported them in Moscow earlier this spring.

Beginning last December, the U.S. officials said, the Central Intelligence Agency was ordered to provide the Afghan insurgents for the first time with bazookas, mortars, grenade launchers, mines and recoilless rifles. One official said shoulder-fired anti-aircraft missiles were also being supplied. Almost all the arms were said to be of Soviet manufacture.

Together with stepped-up Soviet military activity, the officials said, the result has essentially been to maintain the military standoff in Afghanistan, at a higher cost to both sides.

The judgment of administration intelligence analysts and experts is that the overall Soviet military position has improved somewhat, but that the Soviet-backed government of Babrak Karmal remains hopelessly unpopular and that his army is of dwindling utility.

The U.S. arms are brought to Pakistan by ship and aircraft and then trucked to the border areas. Moscow has been putting pressure on Pakistan to stem the flow. But the U.S. officials said the Pakistanis were continuing to refuse separate arrangements with Moscow as part of a general under-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)



Czechoslovak prisoners, the first to reach the guerrilla "safe" zone, after their trek.

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CLASSIFIED



## Shultz Back in Israel With Lebanon Accord

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

JERUSALEM — The Lebanese government Wednesday approved a U.S.-mediated plan for withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon, and Secretary of State George P. Shultz immediately flew here in the hope of winning Israel's consent on the proposed agreement.

Mr. Shultz refused to predict whether his weeklong exercise in shuttle diplomacy was on the verge of success. But the mood among U.S. officials accompanying him was optimistic, and there was expectation that the drive to win a Lebanese-Israeli accord might be concluded by Thursday.

"I can't see how either side can say no to this and then defend its position," a senior U.S. official said as Mr. Shultz left Beirut after two days of marathon talks with representatives of the Lebanese president, Amin Gemayel.

Mr. Shultz, speaking with reporters in Beirut, stated: "We have an explicit and clear idea of the position of the government of Lebanon. Our plan now is to return to Israel and to present this material to the government of Israel and have their reaction."

After arriving here in the late afternoon, the secretary plunged into talks with Prime Minister Menachem Begin, Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Defense Minister Moshe Arens.

Details about what was contained in the draft agreement carried by Mr. Shultz remained secret. But U.S. sources said it was "an amalgam" of proposals given by Israel to Mr. Shultz earlier in the week. Lebanese ideas that the secretary believes are acceptable to Israel and "bridging compromises" suggested by Mr. Shultz to cover remaining points of dispute.

The sources, who asked not to be identified, said the main emphasis in this latest draft is on resolving disagreements about the security arrangements in southern Lebanon.

Before Mr. Shultz went to Beirut on Tuesday, Mr. Begin is believed to have made substantial concessions about the number and powers of Israeli soldiers that would be included on joint Israeli-Lebanese supervisory teams to ensure that the arrangements are being carried out.

Mr. Shultz is also understood to have worked out a proposal on the future of Major Saad Haddad, a renegade Lebanese Army officer whose Christian militia is allied with Israel in southern Lebanon.

According to the sources, the tentative plan, which would be implemented quietly outside the framework of a formal agreement, would integrate Major Haddad's forces into the Lebanese Army and give him a "substantial military role in the south," but he would not command the Lebanese forces there as the Israelis originally wanted.

There also has been considerable skepticism in Israel about whether President Hafez al-Assad of Syria will cooperate with any agreement. The Israelis have made it clear that they will not pull their forces out of Lebanon unless Syrian and Palestinian Liberation Organization forces also withdraw. Mr. Shultz announced Wednesday that he will go to Damascus on Saturday to discuss the agreement with Mr. Assad.

The Begin government has used the Syrian threat to justify a continued Israeli presence in Lebanon. But the Israeli public has become increasingly concerned about the casualties caused by Syrian-supported guerrillas and terrorists.

U.S. officials said that throughout the week of shuttling between the two capitals Mr. Shultz stuck scrupulously to the role of impartial mediator. When asked if he would pressure Israel to accept the agreement, Mr. Shultz replied: "I'm not putting pressure on anybody. They have their own pressures and objectives to consider."

## 'Hitler Diary' Acknowledges Hess's Mission

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

HAMBURG — Adolf Hitler not only knew about Rudolf Hess's parachute jump into Scotland in a quest for an early peace with Britain, but also planned his reaction depending on the outcome, according to the latest installment of the Nazi dictator's purported diaries.

The authenticity of the diaries, said to have been flown out of Berlin in the waning hours of World War II, has been challenged by numerous experts.

Stern, the West German magazine that discovered the purported diaries, has agreed to an independent examination of the documents by American and European experts.

In a statement released Tuesday, Stern said it would "immediately offer independent experts from West Germany, Switzerland and the United States the opportunity to look at the original material." Stern refused to disclose the names of any of the experts it planned to consult.

Hugh Trevor-Roper, a British historian, reversed his original opinion that the documents were authentic, while a colleague, David Irving, who first attacked the diaries as obvious fakes, later said he thought they were genuine.

Stern said Hitler discussed the flight in which Hess was to seek peace with Britain before the invasion of the Soviet Union. The magazine, in an issue to appear Thursday, said Hitler wrote about the following options:

"1. Should the mission succeed and Hess is successful, he acted in agreement with me."  
"2. If Hess is arrested in England as a spy, then he informed me some time ago about his plan, but I rejected it."

"3. Should his mission fail completely, I declare Hess acted in a fit of delusion."

After the mission failed and Hess was arrested, Hitler decided to go with the third option, the magazine said.

The magazine printed excerpts from a volume that Hitler allegedly marked "The Hess Case" in black ink. The report said the volume ends with Hitler's signature and the date, May 16, 1941, six days after Hess made his jump.

Stern says that Hess proposed the plan to Hitler in 1939 and that after a radio speech by Winston Churchill on Aug. 8, 1939, accusing Hitler of warmongering, the dictator wrote:

"When I read yesterday's speech of this Churchill, I immediately knew who the greatest poisoner in London. Now I can understand Hess, who thinks we must circumvent Churchill or neutralize him."

Hess, Hitler's deputy, bailed out of a Messerschmitt 110 fighter May 10, 1941, and announced that he was a special peace envoy from Hitler. He was imprisoned, and Hitler denounced him as a lunatic. Taken to Nuremberg for trial after the war, Hess was convicted of war crimes and sentenced to life in prison.

Now 89, he is the only remaining inmate at Spandau prison in West Berlin. The Soviet Union, which shares responsibility for guarding him, along with the United States, Britain and France, has refused appeals for clemency.

## In Angola, Unexpected Prisoners

(Continued from Page 1)

and documentation specialist who acted as spokesman for the group.

According to both UNITA and the prisoners, the guerrillas had occupied the town by mid-morning. Most of the government troops had fled into the bush, leaving about 30 dead. A dozen government troops and militiamen were captured.

Casualties among the guerrillas were light and only one was killed.

The Czechs and Portuguese remained hidden in their homes and saw little actual combat. "But it was quite horrifying," Mr. Ivan said, "particularly for the women and children. We could tell by the firing that we were surrounded. Our houses were shot to pieces and we were very fortunate to have emerged without a scratch."

According to the prisoners, they had been aware that security conditions were precarious, but the government in Luanda, the capital, had guaranteed that there was no danger.

The guerrillas then moved through the town in captured jeeps collecting the foreigners. "They were very correct," Mr. Ivan said. "They shook hands with us, told us who they were and then said that we would be taken into the nearby mountains. There was no brutality."

Before leaving, the UNITA forces destroyed all facilities that could be of economic or military use to the government: the mill's heavy machinery, the hydroelectric plant, power lines, three bridges, railroad switches, a locomotive and 36 trucks. Accompanied by more than 1,200 regular UNITA troops, commandos and local guerrillas, the prisoners started on their long trek shortly before noon.

"It was only when we reached the nearby mountains that we were told we would be taken to this place," Mr. Ivan said. "It was very difficult for us all. We had to travel mainly by night. We were also in constant fear of being attacked by the government forces. Many of us got blisters, diarrhea and malaria."

Some of the women had to be carried on stretchers when they got weak, while the younger children were carried by porters.

Dr. Rony Braunman, president of Médicins Sans Frontières, an organization of French doctors that provides care for the victims of combat in the Third World, examined the prisoners.

"Apart from physical exhaustion, high blood pressure among five of them and tendinitis with one," Dr. Braunman said, "they are all in surprisingly good health. And as far as I can judge from their reports, it also seems that there are no serious health cases among the prisoners still making their way to the base."

In the first month, the progress of the prisoners was seriously hampered by rains, government military interdiction tactics and food shortages. Some supplies, such as powdered milk, sugar and canned meat, had been taken from the town, but the diet consisted mainly of fufu, a type of gruel made from maize and other cereals, and beans. Occasionally, the guerrillas were able to supplement the diet with fresh antelope meat. The days were hot and humid and the nights cold.

At first, various parts of the long, straggling column were attacked from MIG jets and helicopters. According to UNITA estimates, about 6,000 Cuban and Angolan troops had been sent to block the escape. Several times, the guerrillas were forced to double back completely to avoid ambushes and, on one occasion, even swing north in a wide arc past the provincial capital of Huambo.

To facilitate progression and reduce the danger of being spotted from the air, the guerrillas divided the column into three separate groups.

After only two weeks, the Cubans, who maintain 30,000 to 40,000 troops in Angola, withdrew their forces, possibly the result of appeals by the Czech government to Luanda not to take any action that might endanger the lives of the hostages. The Angolans, however, have continued to pursue the columns with military attacks as recently as April 27.

Mr. Savimbi said UNITA would release the women and children without condition as soon as they reach the safe zones. The Portuguese will also be freed, he said, because UNITA has "no quarrel with the Lisbon government."

UNITA sources say, however, that it might take three or four more weeks before the remaining two columns arrive.

As for the 28 Czech men, Mr. Savimbi has offered to exchange most of them for captured UNITA leaders and other political prisoners held in government jails. Another group would be exchanged for seven British mercenaries imprisoned by the Angolan government.

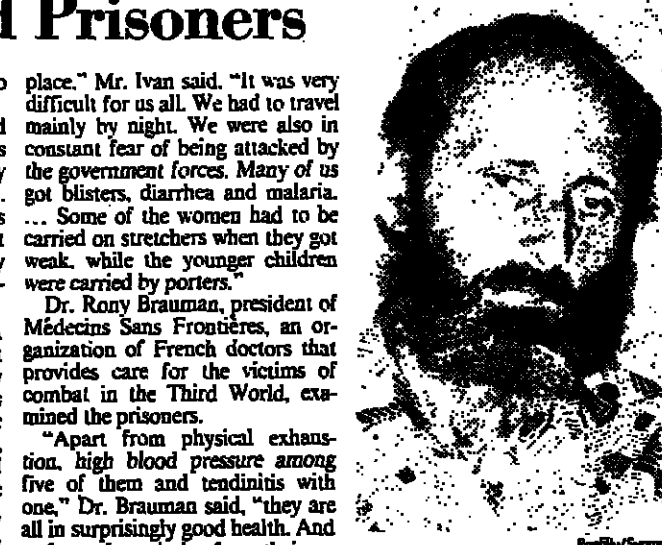
Mr. Savimbi has proposed to exchange one of the Czechs, a doctor, for a French pediatrician, Philippe Augoyard, who is serving an eight-year prison term in Afghanistan on charges of espionage.

So far reaction by the French government, which has been involved in its own negotiations with Moscow, has been cool. A spokesman at the Czech Embassy in Paris said this week that his government was exploring a variety of means for negotiating the prisoners' release.

Mr. Savimbi maintained that his movement has no policy of taking hostages but said he considered the Czechs part of the establishment to further Soviet intentions in Africa.

He further warned that UNITA could not assume responsibility for foreign technicians and businessmen, who also include American, British and French nationals, working in the war zones.

"People have got to realize that we are involved in a civil war," Mr. Savimbi said. "If captured in an attack or ambush, then I am afraid we shall have to detain them."



Alexander Ivan

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So far reaction by the French government, which has been involved in its own negotiations with Moscow, has been cool. A spokesman at the Czech Embassy in Paris said this week that his government was exploring a variety of means for negotiating the prisoners' release.

Mr. Savimbi maintained that his movement has no policy of taking hostages but said he considered the Czechs part of the establishment to further Soviet intentions in Africa.

He further warned that UNITA could not assume responsibility for foreign technicians and businessmen, who also include American, British and French nationals, working in the war zones.

"People have got to realize that we are involved in a civil war," Mr. Savimbi said. "If captured in an attack or ambush, then I am afraid we shall have to detain them."

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## WORLD BRIEFS

### Pertini Dissolves Parliament

ROME (AP) — President Sandro Pertini dissolved parliament Wednesday, clearing the way for early general elections in June, as demanded by Italy's Socialist Party.

It was the fourth parliament in a row to be dissolved before the end of its five-year term. The government crisis arose after the Socialists, hoping to pick up major gains in early voting, withdrew their support from Prime Minister Amintore Fanfani's four-party coalition.

That led to the resignation last Friday of Mr. Fanfani's government. Italy's 43rd since World War II, after only five months in office.

### Finnish Parties Agree on Cabinet

HELSINKI (AP) — Four leading political parties reached agreement Wednesday on cabinet posts in Finland's new center-left coalition. The government will be sworn in Friday.

The coalition of the Social Democratic Party, Center Party, People's Party and Rural Party will be headed by the incumbent prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, head of the Social Democrats. The Social Democrats will get eight ministries in the new coalition, the Center Party five, and the People's Party and Rural Party two each.

### Socialists Back Portugal Coalition

LISBON (Reuters) — A sounding of members of the Portuguese Socialist Party shows that a majority favor a government coalition with the outgoing Social Democrats, party sources said Wednesday.

The Socialists failed to win an absolute majority in last week's election, and their leader, Mario Soares, who has firmly rejected overtures from the Communist Party for a partnership, said he hoped to start negotiations with the Social Democrats next week.

The leader of the Social Democrats, Antonio Capucho, said Tuesday that the programs of the two parties were not incompatible. Some sections of his party strongly opposed an agreement with the Socialists.

### France to Press University Reform

PARIS (Reuters) — The French minister of education, Alain Savary, Wednesday said that a controversial program of university reforms would go before the legislature this month despite strikes and protests by students.

The students fear the changes will increase state control of education and restrict academic freedom by switching the emphasis of courses to professional training. The government wants to make higher education more responsive to the job market.

Students at Paris universities, which have spearheaded the nationwide protests, plan another big demonstration Thursday. University teachers have also threatened to strike in opposition to the changes.

### Tito's Death Is Commemorated

BELGRADE (UPI) — Yugoslavia commemorated the third anniversary of Tito's death Wednesday with pledges by the collective leadership to follow his policy of independence and nonalignment.

"After Tito — Tito," said the daily newspaper Borba, the organ of the Communist-led Socialist Alliance organization. "This motto was born in an explosion of grief from our hearts, with force of a pledge. It was a clear response to all well- and ill-intentioned prophets about the fate of this country without Tito — and today not only is that not outdated, but it has become a revolutionary maxim."

Activity came to a standstill throughout the country of 22.4 million for one minute at 3:05 P.M., the time when Tito died in a Ljubljana hospital at the age of 87.

### Venice Mayor Proposes Entry Fee

VENICE (AP) — The Socialist mayor of Venice on Wednesday proposed that the city charge an entry fee, requiring tourists to buy tickets before they are admitted.

"It is now time that we start talking about it," Mayor Mario Rigo told the Rome daily newspaper La Repubblica. "Today Venice is seen for free, and that is no longer possible," the newspaper quoted him as saying. About 15 million tourists visited Venice last year.

Mr. Rigo's plan calls for a 5,000-lire (\$3.45) or 10,000-lire ticket that would permit a tourist to enter the city, use its public transit system and visit its museums. The plan would need the approval of the city council and possibly the regional government.

### 2 Swiss to Be Charged With Fraud

ZURICH (AP) — Prosecutor Armin Felber said Wednesday he would formally indict two Swiss businessmen for fraud in a deal in which Sadegh Tabataba'i, a former vice prime minister of Iran, paid 90 million Swiss francs (\$43.4 million) for 50 American tanks that existed solely on paper.

The deal was concluded in 1981 when Mr. Tabataba'i headed an Iranian office in London, according to prosecution documents. The two Swiss were paid the 90 million francs as an advance after producing a forged bill of lading. The prosecution said investigators have recovered most of the money and given it back to Iran but \$17 million is still missing.

Mr. Tabataba'i, an in-law of Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini, was sentenced to a three-year jail term in January for smuggling opium into West Germany but was able to return to Iran under diplomatic immunity.

### Tigre Hostages May Be Held Weeks

NAIROBI (Reuters) — Guerrillas fighting the Ethiopian government have spoken of plans to hold 10 foreign aid workers whom they abducted last month for between three and six weeks, a senior official of one of the aid organizations involved said Wednesday.

Hugh Mackay, overseas director of the Save the Children Fund, a British charity, said by telephone from Addis Ababa that he had this impression after meeting officials of the Tigre Peoples Liberation Front last week in the Sudan.

The guerrillas, who are seeking to overthrow the military government of Lieutenant-Colonel Mengistu Haile Mariam, abducted the workers after seizing control of the northern town of Korem last month. About 42,000 drought victims are being given emergency relief by aid workers in Korem.

### Salvadoran to Appeal on Slayings

SAN SALVADOR (AP) — El Salvador's attorney general says he will appeal to the Supreme Court a lower court ruling that dropped charges against an army officer, a landowner and a businessman in the 1981 slaying of two American labor advisers and a Salvadoran official.

Attorney General Mario Adalberto Rivera filed a writ Monday saying he would appeal. An appeals court on Friday upheld a lower court decision that said there was insufficient evidence to try the three in the deaths Jan. 3, 1981, at the Sheraton Hotel in San Salvador, of Mark D. Pearlman and Michael P. Hammer, the labor advisers, and Rodolfo Viera, a local agrarian-reform official.

Friday's ruling suspended legal proceedings against Lieutenant Rodolfo López Sibrian and stayed proceedings against Ricardo Sol Meza, a landowner, and Hans Christ, a meat-packing company manager. The court ordered two Salvadoran National Guardsmen who have confessed to the killings to stand trial.

### Sihanouk Endorses PLO Struggle

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia (UPI) — Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the former Cambodian head of state, endorsed the Palestine Liberation Organization on Wednesday and said Cambodians and Palestinians share similar struggles to regain their homelands.

Prince Sihanouk, head of a rebel coalition fighting to remove Vietnamese troops from Cambodia, said he sympathized with the Palestinians. He spoke at the second day of a conference on Palestine sponsored by the United Nations.

"Today," the prince said, "if there is a people and country which understands perfectly the motivations, the struggle and the rights to sovereignty of Palestine and its people, it is none other than Democratic Kampuchea." Cambodia was renamed Democratic Kampuchea in 1976.

### For the Record

STOCKHOLM (AP) — Swedish warships and helicopters Wednesday continued the hunt for at least one foreign submarine off the country's northeast coast, although there have been no further contacts with the vessel since Monday night, a military spokesman said.

WASHINGTON (UPI) — Air traffic is now back to the same level as before the August 1981 strike by 12,000 air traffic controllers. Transportation Secretary Elizabeth Hanford Dole told Congress on Wednesday.

### DEATH NOTICE

RAVENTOS, John A. of Alamo, Ca., and New York, died April 30th, in car accident in France. Mourning by his wife, six children, parents and brothers. Funeral in California.

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Miguel Boyer

Fernando Morán

Felipe González

Carlos Solchaga

Joaquín Almunia

May 30 and 31, 1983 in Madrid

The election of a Socialist government in Spain is of particular significance to the international business community. After initial steps characterized more by pragmatic moderation than by left-wing ideology, the government of Felipe González is being closely watched to see whether it will succeed in restoring economic health to the country.

To help senior executives of foreign companies assess the prospects for their activities and investments in Spain, the International Herald Tribune and the High Council of Spanish Chambers of Commerce have organized, with the cooperation of the Spanish government, a conference on "New Spanish Economic Policies," to be held May 30 and 31 at the Palace Hotel in Madrid.

The conference will be addressed by Felipe González and those members of his government most directly involved in formulating and implementing the policies that will affect business in Spain. Additional presentations will be given by bankers, businessmen and trade union officials.

The proceedings will be chaired by José María Eguaras, President of the High Council of Chambers of Commerce, and Lee W. Huebner, Publisher of the International Herald Tribune.

Each session will be followed by a question and answer period and simultaneous English, French and Spanish translations will be provided at all times.

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Felipe González, President of the Government

**FOREIGN POLICY**  
Fernando Morán, Minister of Foreign Affairs

**FOREIGN TRADE**  
Luis Velasco, Secretary of State for Commerce

**LUNCHEON ADDRESS**  
Miguel Boyer, Minister of Economy and Finance

**FINANCIAL AND MONETARY POLICY**  
José Alvarez Rendueles, Governor of the Bank of Spain,  
Miguel Ángel Fernández Ordóñez, Secretary of State for Economy and Planning

**PANEL OF SPANISH AND FOREIGN BANKS**  
Chairman: Rafael Terres, President of the Spanish Private Banking Association

Alejandro Albert, Managing Director, Banco Hispano Americano  
Henri Lamurere, Vice Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, B.N.P. España S.A.  
Richard W. May, Vice President and Country Manager, The Chase Manhattan Bank N.A.

MAY 31, 1983

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Carlos Solchaga, Minister of Industry

**FISCAL AND FOREIGN INVESTMENT POLICY**  
José Víctor Sevilla, Secretary of State for Finance  
Gerardo Burgos, Director General of Foreign Transactions

**PANEL OF SPANISH BUSINESSMEN**  
Chairman: Adrián Pizar, President of the Madrid Chamber of Commerce and Industry

Hans Semmel, General Manager, AEG Telefunken Spain  
Manuel Soro, Managing Partner, Arthur Andersen & Co., Europe  
José María Vázquez, General Manager, Ramon Vázquez, S.A.

**LUNCHEON ADDRESS**  
Speaker to be announced

**TRADE UNION POLICY**  
Nicolás Rodondo, Secretary General of UGT  
Marcelino Camacho, Secretary General of CCOO

**SOCIAL POLICY**  
Joaquín Almunia, Minister of Labor and Social Security

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## U.S. Catholic Bishops Ratify Strong Stand Against Nuclear Arms

By Kenneth A. Briggs  
New York Times Service

CHICAGO — In a resounding margin, the Roman Catholic bishops of the United States have ratified a broad-ranging pastoral letter that denounces nuclear war and calls upon Catholics to help rid the world of nuclear weapons.

The vote Tuesday in favor of the revised third draft of the letter was 238-9. The text of the final 150-page document is to be made available later this week.

"We speak as pastors, not politicians," the bishops say in their conclusion to the letter, titled, "The Challenge of Peace: God's Promise and Our Response."

"The nuclear age is an era of moral as well as physical danger," it says. "We are the first generation since Genesis with the power to virtually destroy God's creation. We cannot remain silent in the face of such danger."

Referring to their response to this danger, they say, "In simple terms, we are saying that good ends, defending one's country, protecting freedom, etc., cannot justify immoral means, the use of weapons which kill indiscriminately and threaten whole societies. We feel that our world and nation are headed in the wrong direction."

"The whole world," they continue, "must summon the moral courage and technical means to say 'No' to an arms race which robs the poor and the vulnerable, and 'No' to the moral danger of a nuclear age which places before humankind an indefensible choice of constant terror or surrender."

In nearly two years of preparation, the five-member drafting committee, headed by Cardinal Joseph L. Bernardini, the archbishop of Chicago, processed hundreds of responses from church leaders and government officials. Three drafts were submitted for consideration of the full conference of bishops.

The bishops take a forceful and historic position in their letter, breaking some new ground in church thinking and assuming a leadership role in the effort for disarmament.

Many of the 50 million Catholics in the United States consider the bishops' action to be the boldest and most decisive step on social issues in the history of the American hierarchy. It caused the White House great concern, and efforts were made by the Reagan administration to modify drafts.

At no place does the letter go beyond official Vatican positions, but its tone of distrust of nuclear strategies and its implied rejection of the Reagan administration's military policies make it the most challenging statement by any national or regional conference of bishops thus far.

A recent statement on the same subject by West German bishops, for example, took a much more cautious approach.

"The American bishops' governing conviction is that nuclear war is immoral and that the arms race must be reversed."

In several ways in their special two-day session here, they further underscored their condemnation of nuclear weapons and cast grave doubts on the possibility of waging a limited nuclear conflict.

"We believe it is necessary, for the sake of prevention, to build a barrier against the concept of nuclear war as a viable strategy for self-defense. There should be a clear public resistance to the rhetoric of 'winnable' nuclear wars or unrealistic expectations of 'surviving' nuclear exchanges, and strategies of 'protracted nuclear war.'"

In an addition made in the closing hours of debate, they elaborated further.

"We therefore express our view that the first imperative is to prevent any use of nuclear weapons and our hope that leaders will resist the notion that nuclear conflict can be limited, contained, or won in any traditional sense," they say.

The bishops rule out the first use of nuclear weapons and say they are "highly skeptical about the morality of fighting a limited nuclear war."

Supporting the concept of a nuclear freeze, they call for a "halt" to the production and deployment of new nuclear weapons and, express a "strictly conditioned" acceptance of nuclear deterrence if linked to serious arms reduction talks.

While they refrain from declaring that nuclear weapons could never be used as a means of retaliation, the bishops assert they cannot imagine a situation that would justify such use.

Applying the standards of the church's "just war" theory of legitimate self-defense, the bishops state that some aspects of the nuclear policies of both the United States and the Soviet Union fail to meet the required tests.

Along with affirming the conventional "just war" philosophy, the bishops also uphold the tradition of nonviolence. They support comprehensive objectives and endorse the right of individual Catholics to be pacifists.

Nations may not be pacifist as a whole, they add, because of the potential need to defend citizens from unjust attack.

Both views are described as stemming from the conviction that violence should be avoided, the bishops say.



Cardinal Joseph L. Bernardini, right, led discussions at a conference of U.S. Roman Catholic bishops in Chicago.

## Europeans Cautious On Soviet Missile Offer

The Associated Press

LONDON — West European governments responded cautiously Wednesday to the new Soviet proposal on reducing medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe by numbers of warheads as well as missiles.

Both Britain and France repeated earlier rejections to including their nuclear forces in the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva, which are to resume May 17.

The new Soviet leader, Yuri V. Andropov, offered in a speech Tuesday night to reduce Soviet medium-range nuclear forces in Europe to the number of missiles and warheads wielded by Britain and France.

As officials sought to understand the ambiguities of Mr. Andropov's proposal, the British Foreign Office gave a typical reaction.

The Andropov proposal "is a step in the right direction and is to be welcomed if, as we hope, it is a signal that the Russians will now begin to negotiate seriously at Geneva," the Foreign Office said.

Mr. Andropov said that in agreeing to count warheads along with delivery vehicles "due account" had to be taken of the independent British and French nuclear forces.

The British Foreign Office said Mr. Andropov's "assertion that British and French nuclear weapons must be counted in the negotiations remains completely unacceptable to us and to our allies."

In Paris, the External Relations Ministry said France is "not a partner" in the Geneva talks, and it is "unacceptable for us that forces of a third party be taken into account."

But a French spokesman said it would "be useful to know the exact content" of Mr. Andropov's proposal.

Both Britain and France, supported by the United States, contend that their forces are independent and strategic in nature, compared with the medium-range missiles that are the subject of the Geneva talks.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany, departing from a major policy speech Wednesday, said Mr. Andropov's statements "confirm our view that the Soviet leadership has not yet spoken its last word on the American proposal for an interim agreement" at Geneva.

A Belgian Foreign Ministry spokesman said, "We note with satisfaction there is some movement in the Soviet position."

Joseph Luns, secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, said he welcomed any

thing that could break the deadlock in the Geneva talks.

"However, it has to be seen if this really means a breakthrough," he said.

While government officials were cautious in their reaction to Mr. Andropov's proposal, opposition spokesmen in West Germany and Britain were more positive.

Karsten Voigt, a foreign policy expert in the West German Social Democratic Party, said "considerable progress" had been made in Mr. Andropov's offer and that it could greatly increase the chances of agreement at Geneva.

John Silkin, the British Labor Party's defense spokesman, said the proposal "ought to be studied with the greatest seriousness."

John Gilbert, chairman of the Labor Party's defense committee, said, "This is the first sign of movement on the Russian side and that is extremely welcome."

## White House Denounces House Committee Votes to Freeze Manpower Levels of U.S. Forces

By George C. Wilson  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In the first major congressional decision on how to reduce President Ronald Reagan's military budget, the House Armed Services Committee has voted to freeze the size of the U.S. Army, Navy, Air Force and Marine Corps at present levels rather than add the 37,300 troops that Mr. Reagan has requested.

The committee, historically supportive of Pentagon requests, decided Tuesday in closed session to hold down manpower rather than eliminate expensive weapons in keeping 1984 military spending within limits set in the congressional budget process.

Committee sources said that Republicans joined Democrats in voting overwhelmingly for the manpower freeze. The committee, however, authorized an increase in the National Guard by about 7,000 men and women.

The Senate Armed Services Committee has also expressed interest in this approach to reducing the real growth in Mr. Reagan's fiscal 1984 military budget from the projected 10 percent to about 7.5 percent. The Senate Budget Committee set a 5-percent growth as its first target.

Mr. Reagan has said that the active-duty military should grow by 37,300. The increases would have been apportioned among the services this way: army, 2,600; navy, 11,900; air force, 20,100; marines, 2,700.

Long before Tuesday's vote, the army's leadership realized that it could not finance additional divisions and still pay the weapons bills that will fall due in this decade. It opted for the hardware.

The navy, however, ran the risk of building a 600-ship navy without having enough men to run it. So it has pressed Congress to buy both.

One committee member reportedly said that what helped sink the navy was the disclosure that of the projected 11,900 additional officers and sailors, only 4,800 would go to ships.

The advent of the B-1 bomber, MX missile and small Midgetman missile will require a large increase in air force manpower. The air force has estimated, for example, that 50,000 people would be needed to operate, maintain and guard a force of 1,000 Midgetmen.

On Tuesday night President Ronald Reagan defended U.S. efforts in Central America as "perfectly proper" and vowed to "keep right on fighting." He said that if the committee members "want to be irresponsible, that's their business."

Lyndon K. Allen, a White House spokesman, said later that the president's reference to "fighting" meant "the legislative area."

Representative Edward P. Boland, Democrat of Massachusetts, the committee chairman and a sponsor of the bill, said the committee voted as it did because it felt that "what we were doing in that area was counterproductive."

The bill still faces a long fight in Congress. It must now go to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, then to the full House, to the Senate, and ultimately to Mr. Reagan for his signature.

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has given qualified approval to a proposed Senate Republican budget compromise for the 1984 fiscal year.

The compromise would scuttle most of Mr. Reagan's domestic spending cuts and put a modest dent in his military buildup, but would avoid the major tax increase he is resisting.

After Mr. Reagan signaled Tuesday that he could live with the proposal despite objections to some of its parts, the majority leader, Senator Howard H. Baker Jr., Republican of Tennessee, predicted that enough Republicans would support it to assure Senate passage.

But some Republicans were still holding out for changes, including half a dozen moderates who want tax increases and still more domestic spending. The ranking Demo-

crat on the Budget Committee, Senator Lawton Chiles of Florida, said a Democratic-led bipartisan coalition, was "within striking distance" of being able to pass a budget of its own.

It was just such a coalition that came together on the Budget Committee to report out a plan that resembled, in many respects, the one already adopted by the Democratic-controlled House. Senate Republican leaders scurried to come up with an alternate that would give the party some leverage in a conference on the budget.

After meeting Tuesday morning with Mr. Reagan, Mr. Baker described the president as "favorably disposed toward the concept" of the proposed compromise.

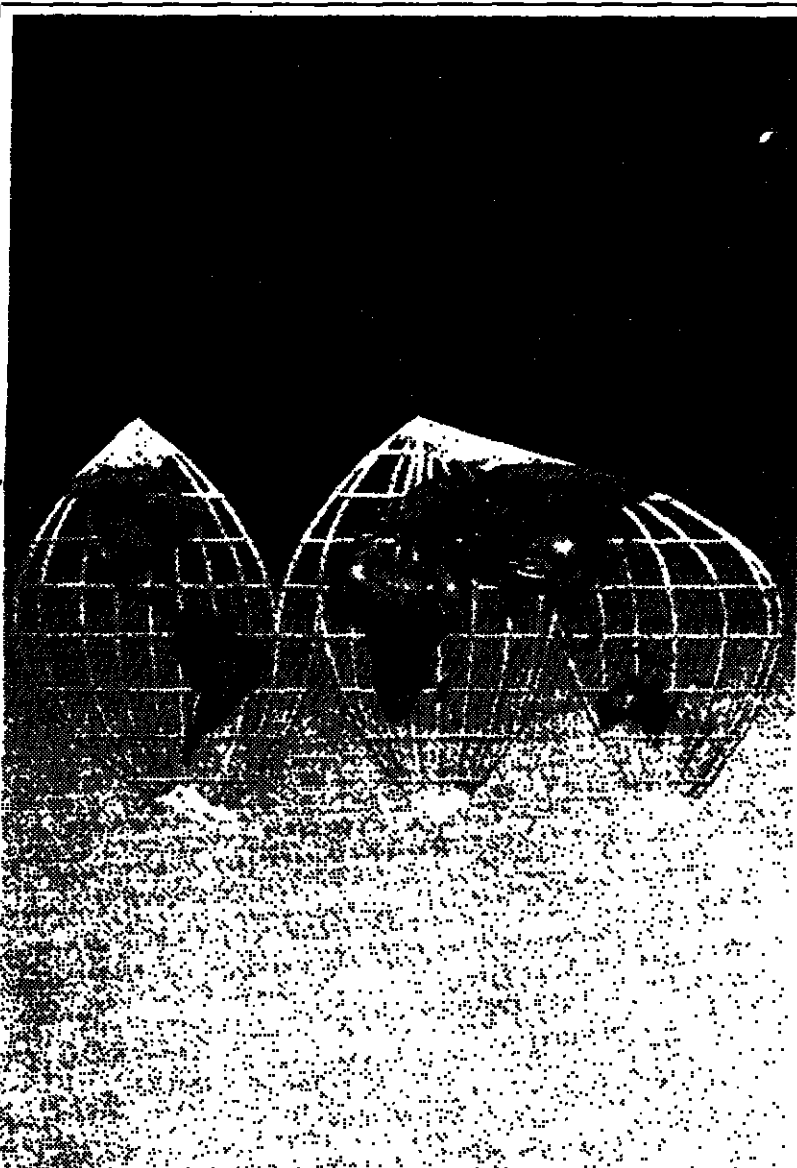
Other sources said Mr. Reagan's approval was conditioned on an agreement by the senators to make no further concessions when they

go to conference with the House on the budget.

In its current form, the compromise would give Mr. Reagan about \$11 billion more than he wants for domestic programs next year, thereby slowing — but not necessarily reversing — his drive for rearmament in social programs.

It would split the difference on military spending by providing for an increase of 7.5 percent after accounting for inflation next year, which is halfway between the 10 percent that Mr. Reagan proposed and the 5 percent that the Budget Committee recommended. The compromise figure is also nearly double the 4 percent increase in military spending approved by the House.

And it would provide for 5 percent after-inflation increases for the Pentagon in future years.



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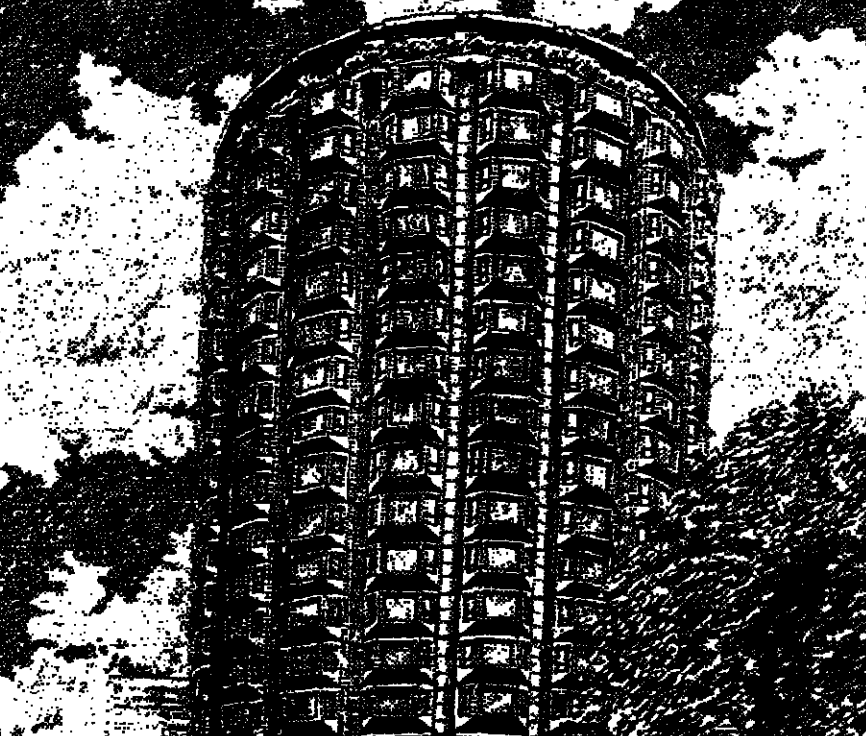
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## Madrid's 'Professor' Runs Again

### Small-Town Style Brings Mayor Wide Support

By John Darnton  
New York Times Service

MADRID — His face stars down from election posters on a thousand lampposts, peering through spectacles with a confident air, the nose at a jaunty angle, a wisp of white hair around the ears and a slight smile playing on the lips — the perfect model of the self-assured, genial, avuncular academic.

An academic he most assuredly is, but Enrique Tierno Galván, 65, the mayor known to Madrileños as "el viejo profesor" — "the old professor" — is also a consummate politician. He is one of the most popular big-city mayors in Europe, a position he has achieved through wit, erudition and old-fashioned Castilian cordiality. The office fits him as snugly as his tailored three-piece suits.

Dr. Tierno is up for re-election in the national municipal and regional voting Sunday, running on the Socialist line. To no one's great surprise, he is far ahead in the opinion polls — so far that it is shaping up as a rout for his challengers, including the great hope of the right, Jorge Verstrynge, 34, secretary-general of the Popular Alliance party.

The mayor prefers a decorous campaign — he is, one suspects, a man who has transformed notaggressiveness into a formidable political weapon — and so he is reasonably satisfied with the way things are going.

"There are no disconcerting personal allusions, nothing that could constitute a black campaign," he said, relaxing in his spacious office decorated with medieval tapestries. "Many parties are putting forth

their best efforts, and that's good for democracy. It's the only way to discover who is the best candidate."

Dr. Tierno, who has a doctorate in law and a master's degree in philosophy and literature, is the author of more than 20 books with such titles as "Democracy, Socialism and Liberty" to "The Socialist Assumptions in the Political Theory of Jean Bodin." His love is Latin and, in particular, the clean, intricate style of Tacitus, the Roman historian.

He started Pope John Paul II during his visit to Spain in December by delivering a perfectly honed welcoming address in Latin. During sessions of parliament, he scribbles notes in Latin and passes them to Alfonso Guerra, the deputy prime minister — a way, he says, of recalling the 18th-century parlaments, when Latin was the preferred language for such communications.

Dr. Tierno has also endeared himself to the citizenry through his edicts, written in elegant, 17th-century Castilian. Crowds gather to soak in the florid prose and chortle at the donnish tone.

Last June he announced the coming of the World Cup competition, explaining that soccer had replaced bullfighting in the sentiments of many. He took it upon himself to describe the sport: "Eleven skillful and outstanding athletes compete in the effort to impulse with their feet and head an elastic ball, with the urge, disproportionate sometimes, of inserting it in a place carefully protected by another group of 11 athletes, and vice versa."

Dr. Tierno, who fought on the Republican side in the Spanish civil war, was a longtime opponent of Franco. In 1965 he was expelled



Mayor Enrique Tierno Galván of Madrid

from the University of Salamanca, where he was professor of law, for his political activities.

In the 1960s and early 1970s, between periods of exile in the United States — where he taught at Princeton University and Bryn Mawr College — he defended political cases. At one point, he spent a month in prison.

"Franco called me a corruptor of youth," he recalled.

In 1967 he founded the Interior Socialist Party, which became the Popular Socialist Party in 1974 and eventually merged in 1978 with its sometime rival, the Socialist Workers' Party of Felipe González. In the municipal elections of 1979, running on a ticket with Communist support, he won handsily, and assumed office as the first leftist mayor in four decades. The victory galvanized the Spanish left.

Madrid was collapsing from years of unregulated growth. The city had the worst pollution in

Western Europe, its old buildings were falling under the wrecker's ball, traffic choked the streets and parks were in disrepair.

Dr. Tierno's administration did much to reverse the decay. It spruced up and expanded the parks, halted unplanned development, modernized transport, preserved landmark buildings and cut the emissions from smokestacks and buses so that pollution this year did not reach an alarming level. It also added touches of gaiety, encouraging street festivals and courtyard theater in workers' barrios.

Even Dr. Tierno's critics concede he has made Madrid a more pleasant place to live.

Asked the secret of his success, he smiled professionally and said it was simple. "The idea is to stay close to the people." To be a successful mayor of a big city, he said, "you have to act like the mayor of a small town."

## As Talks Approach, Philippine Opposition To U.S. Bases Grows

By William Branigan  
Washington Post Service

MANILA — The United States and the Philippines are preparing to renew negotiations on an agreement governing U.S. use of two huge military bases here. Meanwhile, opinion has shifted from moderate pro-Western political opposition to the bases to a more radical stand in favor of abolishing the current accord.

The change reflects a drive for unity among political groups opposed to the government of President Ferdinand E. Marcos. But it also highlights the growth here of the anti-nuclear sentiment that has burgeoned in the United States and Western Europe.

Opponents of the bases argue not only that they are used to store nuclear weapons but also that they make the Philippines a likely nuclear target in case of war between the United States and the Soviet Union. U.S. officials have refused to confirm or deny the storage of atomic weapons at the bases.

Talks to review a 1979 agreement on U.S. use of Subic Bay Naval Base and Clark Air Base were due to start in April but have been delayed by agenda and protocol problems, officials have said. The review, in effect a renegotiation of parts of the agreement, is expected to start shortly.

At the heart of the negotiations will be the question of U.S. compensation for the bases, officials say. But they are also raising the issue of their "social costs," a reference to prostitution, drug abuse and crime nearby.

There is no doubt that the Marcos government wants to raise what it likes to call the "rent" for the bases, currently a \$300-million aid package from 1979 to 1984. No new figure has been officially put forward, but Philippine newspapers have reported plans to demand \$1.5 billion for the next five-year period.

The 1979 agreement, due to expire in 1991 but subject to review every five years, formally gave the Philippines sovereignty over the bases, which have been U.S. military preserves since the beginning of the century.

U.S. officials argue that the bases serve both countries' interests and are especially vital in countering Soviet military expansion in the Pacific and Indian oceans.

Philippine opposition politicians reject such arguments, charging that the bases violate Philippine sovereignty and serve to buttress what they call the "Marcos dictatorship."

"We want these bases out because the Americans are supporting Marcos," said former Senator Lorenzo Tanada, chairman of the Anti-Bases Coalition formed to lobby for U.S. military withdrawal. Mr. Tanada, who has opposed the bases since 1953, said a second argument is that "with these bases, we are open to nuclear attack by the Soviet Union."

He said a grouping of moderate political opposition groups came around last Friday to join a coalition whose platform calls for removal of all foreign military bases. The politicians, who form a group known as the United Nationalist Democratic Organization, plan to announce the coalition at a rally on Philippine independence day, June 12, with a view to challenging Mr. Marcos's ruling party in parliamentary elections next year.

The coalition leader, former Senator Salvador Laurel, confirmed that he had changed his position on the bases from willingness to respect the agreement until it expires in 1991 to insistence that the 1979 treaty be abrogated.

Mr. Laurel said he changed his stand because "now it is very clear that Russian nuclear warheads are aimed at the U.S. bases in this country." He added, "It's also very obvious now that nuclear weapons are being stockpiled at the bases."

With the presence of U.S. nuclear arms at the bases, uncertainty and Soviet intentions unknown, the opposition on anti-nuclear grounds seems largely an extension of fears that have gripped Western Europe recently over plans to deploy U.S. missiles there, diplomats have said.

Regardless, the public still seems largely apathetic about the bases, except in the adjacent towns of Angeles and Olongapo, where they are strongly supported as the principal sources of livelihood. Recent demonstrations against the bases in front of the U.S. Embassy have failed to attract more than about 100 protesters at a time.

The government-controlled press, meanwhile, appears to be trying to soften up the U.S. side for a "rent" increase. Stories in Manila dailies last week raised the issue of "social costs" for the first time.

## Manila Issues Warrants for 2 Journalists

By Abby Tan

MANILA — The Philippine government has issued warrants for the arrest of Shieh Ocampo, a Filipino journalist married to the Swedish ambassador, and for Derek Davies, editor of the Far Eastern Economic Review, on charges of criminal libel.

Three military chiefs assert that the Far Eastern Economic Review and Miss Ocampo, its correspondent in Manila, libeled them in a story last year about an alleged massacre of civilians on the Philippine island of Samar. The military chiefs said the story was false.

Miss Ocampo, who married Ambassador Bo Kalfors last June in Stockholm, said she was surprised by the warrants because senior editors from the magazine's main office in Hong Kong had been in Manila trying to settle the suit out of court. The warrants had not been served on her by Wednesday afternoon, and Mr. Davies, a Briton, was in Hong Kong.

Miss Ocampo said she obtained her Swedish citizenship in March and was due to leave the Philippines in July for Mozambique, where her husband will be assigned. Mr. Kalfors said he had no comment except, "My government is watching the case closely."

In their suit, Brigadier General Salvador Misson, commanding general of the Eastern Command; Colonel Manuel Brun, head of the police constabulary; and Colonel Santos Gabison Jr., of the National Intelligence and Security Authority, claimed damages of \$2 million.

They charged that the story by Miss Ocampo contained "false, defamatory and libelous statements" describing "crimes of murder, homicide, maltreatment and other acts of oppression, terrorism and abuse of authority, which were all untrue."

## East Germany Marks Luther's Anniversary

Reuters

EISENACH, East Germany — Representatives of churches from around the world joined East German Protestants on Wednesday to celebrate the 500th anniversary of the birth of Martin Luther.

They gathered at the newly restored Wartburg Castle, where Luther fled on May 4, 1521, after refusing to recant his criticisms of the Roman Catholic Church at the Diet of Worms.

While he translated the New Testament from Greek into German, the first translation of Scripture into the vernacular and a major step in the eventual division of the church.

Protestant churches from 17 countries, including Britain, the United States, the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries, as well as representatives of the Roman Catholic, Russian Orthodox, Baptist and Anglican churches took part in Wednesday's opening ceremonies.

Lutheran churches have spread since the 16th century and now have 75 million followers.

The East German Evangelical Church, which is Lutheran, is the country's dominant faith and has scheduled a series of events leading up to the anniversary of Luther's birth on Nov. 10.

Most of the sites connected with Luther's life and work are in what is now East Germany, including All Saints' Church at Wittenberg, where his nailing of 95 theses

against corruption in the Catholic Church started the Reformation. The government of East Germany is marking the anniversary separately under a committee headed by Erich Honecker, the head of state.

Although church and state are cooperating over the Luther anniversary, they are in conflict over disarmament, and some church officials suggested privately that Mr. Honecker's current visit to Moscow was deliberately timed to avoid his presence at Wednesday's ceremony.

Mr. Honecker's visit to Moscow and Thursday's 165th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx appeared likely to reduce East German media coverage of Wednesday's ceremony.

Horst Sindermann, chairman of the People's Chamber and a member of the government's Luther committee, stood in for Mr. Honecker at the ceremony.

The state is trumpeting Luther as a major figure in German history, while the church is concentrating on his religious importance and his teaching of piety.

Bishop Werner Leich of Thuringia, the chairman of the church's Luther committee, who conducted Wednesday's ceremony, hinted at disapproval of the state's approach in a statement issued Wednesday.

"Marxists, too, value Luther's historic achievement and the heritage he left us. However, there is no reason to honor Luther as a hero," he said.

## Reagan to Name Panel to Assess Impact of Organized Crime in U.S.

By Leslie Mairland  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan plans to name a bipartisan commission of prominent lawyers, law enforcement experts, journalists, scholars and citizens to study the impact of organized crime on U.S. society, White House and Justice Department officials have disclosed.

Judge Irving R. Kaufman of the 2d U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals has agreed to serve as chairman,

the officials said Tuesday. They said that the panel was expected to spend up to three years examining the scope of organized crime's influence in the United States and how it has changed in recent years.

Kenneth W. Starr, counselor to Attorney General William French Smith, said that they were looking forward to "prompt action by the president" in naming the commission members. In addition to examining traditional forms of organized crime, he said, the commission would also seek to learn about the activities of newer, nontraditional criminal enterprises, such as narcotics cartels, motorcycle gangs and prison gangs.

"The idea would be to analyze the problem of organized crime region by region across the country," Mr. Starr said. "Then it will make a report to the president, including recommendations on dealing with it."

Mr. Reagan first proposed a commission on organized crime last October, saying in a speech to the Justice Department: "No weapon against organized crime has proved more effective or more important to law enforcement than the investigations carried on by the Kefauver Committee and the McClellan Committee in the 1950s or

the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, which, as many of you may remember, heard testimony from federal informant Joseph Valachi in the 1960s. Although several other commissions on crime have been appointed since then, none has had the time and the resources to fully investigate the syndicate and lay out a national strategy for its elimination."

A supplemental budget request last fall included \$2.5 million for such a commission. But Congress did not approve the funds. Justice Department officials said the panel could operate temporarily on existing resources and that funding for the commission has been included in the department's 1984 budget request.

Judge Kaufman, 72, was appointed to the federal judiciary by President Harry S. Truman in 1949 and was named to the court of appeals in 1961. He served as chief judge for the 2d Circuit, which covers New York, Connecticut and Vermont, from 1973 to 1980 and still sits as an active judge.

He has heard many controversial cases, including the trial of Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, in which he imposed the first peacetime death sentence for espionage in U.S. history in 1951.

**Herald Tribune**

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## Cambodians Describe Raid on Refugee Camp

By Colin Campbell  
New York Times Service

BANGKOK — The number of Cambodian civilians killed early last month when Vietnamese troops shelled their camp, then reportedly herded some of them into bunkers and threw grenades at them, has been placed by Cambodian refugees at 20 to 40.

On April 8, five days after more than 1,000 Vietnamese troops launched an attack against the camp at O Smach, Son Sann, the former Cambodian prime minister, charged that Vietnamese troops had killed at least 200 civilians by herding them into trenches, throwing hand grenades at them and later finishing them off with bayonets.

Statements by refugees who fled into Thailand early last month made it clear that the attacks on civilians had occurred, but the figures differed.

Last week, dozens of Cambodians said that grenade attacks had killed and wounded some civilians, and that Vietnamese soldiers had instructed civilians to enter bunkers before blowing them up. Opinions differed on whether shells or grenades were responsible for more deaths.

The Cambodians were questioned last Thursday near the Thai village of Taum, a few miles east of O Smach. The new Taum camp — to which more than 20,000 O Smach refugees were moved from a refugee camp further inside Thailand — has been isolated by the Thai Army, but the army permitted the refugees to be interviewed.

O Smach is still occupied by Vietnamese troops, according to Thai intelligence officers and Cambodian insurgents among the refugees.

goes. No one, except O Smach's present occupiers, has had a chance to count the bodies.

There is a further problem in estimating the number of dead. Witnesses said several hundred Cambodians at O Smach, including women and children, were captured and taken away by the invaders.

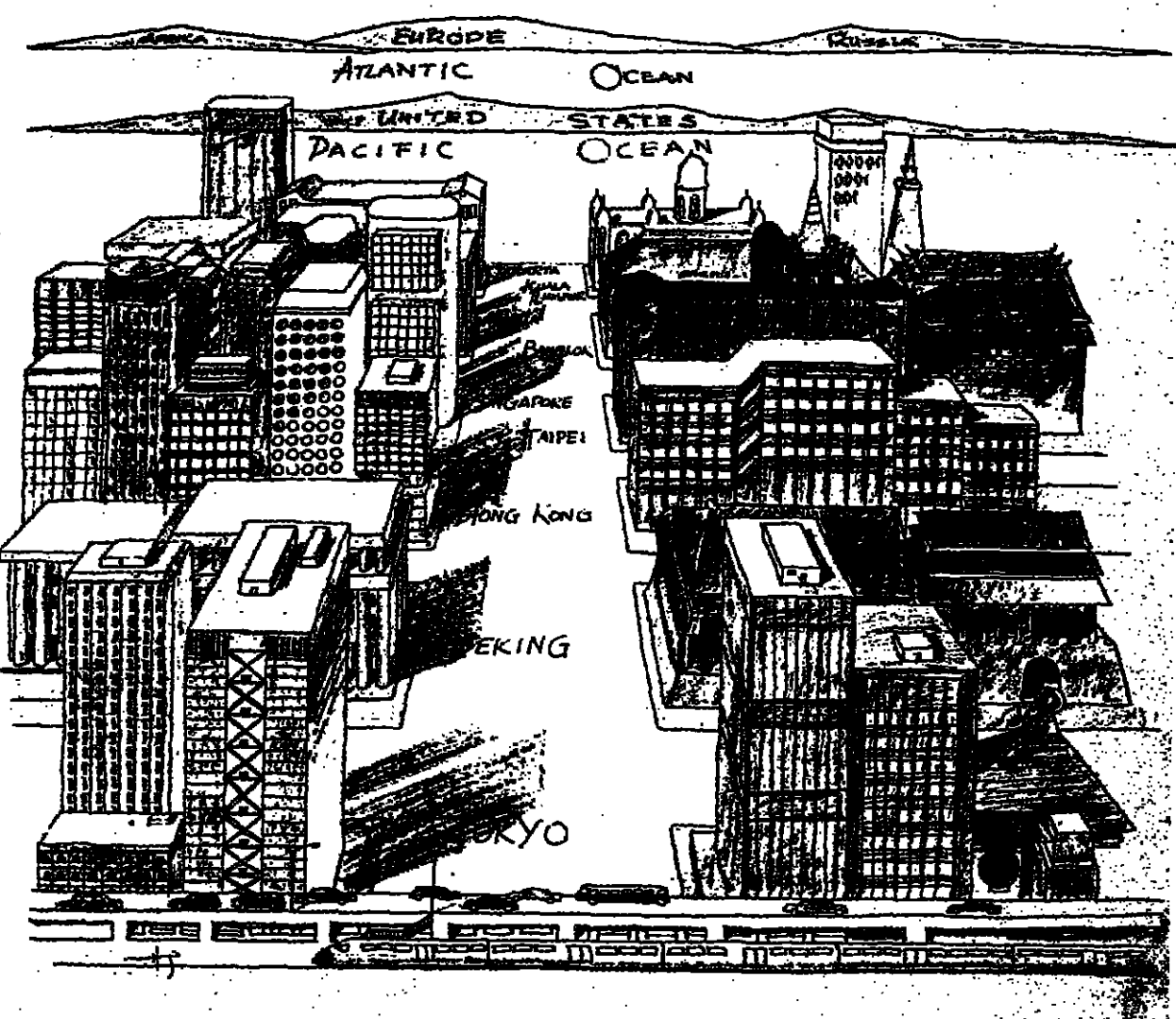
O Smach, also called Sihanoukville, was the military headquarters of 1,000 or more troops loyal to Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Cambodia's former chief of state and now the head of the insurgent coalition. The coalition is recognized by the United Nations as Cambodia's legitimate government.

Earlier visitors to Taum had reported that some of O Smach's soldiers were Cambodian soldiers of the Vietnamese-backed government in Phnom Penh, and that these Cambodians had also herded civilians into bunkers and attacked them.

Many witnesses said last Thursday that the invaders, who wore Vietnamese uniforms, had occasionally spoken Khmer, the Cambodian language, but had sometimes spoken it badly. Many soldiers spoke Vietnamese, the refugees said.

A 70-year-old Buddhist nun named Mass Pong described hiding in a bunker with another nun when the Vietnamese arrived. "The Vietnamese were calling people to come out," she said through an interpreter. "They said that if we didn't come out, they'd throw a hand grenade at us."

After the soldiers showed the two nuns a hand grenade, they emerged from their bunker. Other refugees later told the nuns that their attackers had detonated their grenades.



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Describe  
ee Camp

## Police Said to Attack Polish Church Group

By John Kifner  
New York Times Service  
WARSAW — Secret police broke through the back door of a Roman Catholic convent late Tuesday and beat up workers for a church group helping the families of jailed activists of the Solidarity union, church sources and others said Wednesday.

The attack reportedly carried out by 15 to 20 men in leather jackets and street clothing, came as the surrounding old town of Warsaw was filled with hundreds of uniformed police officers deployed for a special Mass that evolved into a spontaneous demonstration by an estimated 8,000 people.

At least six members of the Cardinal's Aid Committee were injured from beatings with chair legs and the handle of a shovel, witnesses said. Those hurt included four men who were later driven out of town and released in a nearby forest.

The raid was reported as a complex time in the relationship between the Communist authorities and the Roman Catholic hierarchy, as the scheduled visit in June of Pope John Paul II approaches.

Although the church hierarchy and the government have been working closely on the papal visit, there has been tension in recent days, among other things, last Sunday morning's Masses being staged grounds for demonstrations called by the Solidarity underground in which tens of thousands of people clashed with the police in a number of cities.

The break-in at the convent of the Franciscan Sisters, which is attached to St. Martin's Church in the old town, came at about 7:30 P.M. Tuesday, the sources said. At the time, the area was saturated with police, primarily helmeted riot troops, toward the end of a Mass being celebrated in honor of the democratic Polish constitution of 1791.

The crowd included leather-jacketed undercover police who frequently grabbed young people and

## U.S. and Dublin End Dispute on Embassy's Tax

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service  
DUBLIN — U.S. Embassy officials in Dublin agreed Wednesday to pay Ireland's capital about \$26,000 Irish pounds (\$161,300) to settle a 35-year-old property tax dispute.

The tangle, which Ambassador Peter Danley vowed to resolve when he took office last year, began in 1948 when U.S. officials at the embassy, situated in Dublin's Ballsbridge area, disputed the city's assessment and refused to pay the full tax.

"We now feel there has been an equitable resolution of the problem, which cleans the slate," said an embassy spokesman.

## Barney Clark's Widow Joins War on Smoking

By Christine Russell  
Washington Post Service  
WASHINGTON — Dr. Barney B. Clark probably would still be alive with his artificial heart if he had not smoked for 25 years, according to his widow.

"I feel that his lungs, more than any other thing, had to do with his ultimate death," Una Loy Clark said in an interview. "I think his doctors would agree with me."

In the weeks before his death March 23 at the University of Utah Medical Center in Salt Lake City, Mrs. Clark said, "He said many times, 'I wish I hadn't smoked.'"

Dr. Clark, a retired dentist from the Seattle area, died at 62, 112 days after he became the first human recipient of a permanent artificial heart. The heart was still working, but his lungs and other deteriorated organs had given out. Weeks before his death, Mrs.

Clark said, her husband "mentioned that he didn't think his lungs would ever allow him to leave the hospital. He told me, 'I need to be on a respirator.'"

"I said, 'Honey, let's just hope that things will work out,'" she added. "But I had the same fear. I was beginning to doubt very seriously at that point."

Mrs. Clark and her husband put the blame for his lung problems on a quarter-century of smoking a pack of cigarettes a day, a habit that he acquired while serving as an Air Corps bombardier in World War II. Dr. Clark stopped smoking 12 years before his death.

As a new recruit in the war on smoking, Mrs. Clark is scheduled to testify Thursday, on behalf of the American Lung Association, on an anti-smoking education bill before the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee. The bill would require, among other things, disclosure to the government of chemical additives in cigarettes.

She has chosen the role, she said, to encourage young people not to start smoking. Mrs. Clark said her husband gave up smoking because of health concerns. "He said it was the hardest thing he ever had to do," she said.

Although researchers have found that the body can often repair the damage of cigarette smoking after the smoker quits, it was apparently too late in Dr. Clark's case. He developed severe bronchitis and never really felt well, retiring at 56, Mrs. Clark said.

"But he could no longer keep up with his friends on the golf course," she said, "and the slightest exertion left him breathless and tired." Doctors first diagnosed emphysema, a chronic obstructive lung disease, followed by congestive heart failure and cardiomyopathy, a disease that attacks the muscle of the heart.

By the time Dr. Clark became a candidate for an artificial heart, his heart disease was terminal.

Her husband decided to have the artificial heart implanted "to make a contribution" to medical science, Mrs. Clark said. "I would say that the personal benefit to him was the fact that he was able to stay alive long enough to give the doctors a lot of data. It proved the artificial heart is worthwhile."

"I regret his suffering," Mrs. Clark said, "but I still think he did the right thing." She said he "made his mind up when he went into this to see it through" and never considered asking that the artificial heart be turned off.

Dr. Clark, if he had survived, would have been tethered for the rest of his life to the machinery

### Cambodian Visits Russia

The Associated Press  
MOSCOW — Cambodia's defense minister, Bu Thong, arrived in Moscow on Wednesday for an official visit at the invitation of his Soviet counterpart, Marshal Dmitri Ustinov, Tass said.

## Officials Reject Criticism on Assam

By William Claiborne  
Washington Post Service  
NEW DELHI — The government of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, stung by allegations that it callously ignored urgent police warnings of a pending series of massacres in the far northeastern state of Assam in February, bitterly accused its critics Wednesday of "unpatriotic and seditious" behavior.

The opposition in Parliament has accused Mrs. Gandhi of political expediency in her decision to proceed with a state election that prompted violence in which 3,600 people died. The accusations have been spurred by press disclosures that police in Assam, weeks before the communal clashes began, warned repeatedly of massacres.

The Assam massacres occurred in a burst of accumulated rage that had grown during a three-year campaign by indigenous Hindu Assamese to strike from the electoral

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One of the pioneers in financial office automation in Britain is the world's largest building society, The Halifax. In 1979 it placed an order for Philips PTS 6000 Financial Terminal

Systems to automate some 600 offices. This included a network of some 2500 front-office cashier workstations, 580 back-office systems and 625 branch controllers.

Pleased with 'Phase One', The Halifax has now invested a further £3 million with Philips, bringing the total to some £18 million.

The Halifax selected Philips, firstly, because the PTS 6000 was purpose-designed for financial institutions. There was no need to compromise, and each system could be matched to each office. Philips commitment to

full support was another decisive factor. A typical front-office workstation centres on a simple terminal reducing the operations needed to complete a transaction from six down to just one. Customers can now be served much more quickly - at much less cost. This unit is supported by single line display screens and everything needed to automate customer transactions and keep the accounts up-to-date.

The newest order with Philips includes £3 million for Automated Teller Machines. First developed by Diebold - U.S.A. leader in such machines - they are now part of Philips range of financial systems. This follows a three-way marketing agreement with Diebold and with DeLaRue, one of the world leaders in automated cash-handling systems.

The Halifax is one fine example of how Philips technology is saving money for financial institutions.

Other users of Philips Financial Terminal Systems include: Kreditanstalt Bankverein, Österreichische Länderbank and Österreichische Postsparkasse, Austria; Savings Bank and Banque Paribas, Belgium; the Royal Bank, Canada and the Canadian Imperial Bank of Commerce; Credit Commercial de France; AMRO Bank, Holland; Bank of America, Hong Kong and the Hong Kong & Shanghai Banking Corp.; Auckland Savings Bank, the National Bank and the Westpac Banking Corp., New Zealand; Norway's Bergen Bank, Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse and Norske Kreditbank; Saudi Arab British Bank; Singapore's Development Bank; Banco de Vizcaya, Spain; Svenska Handelsbanken, Sweden; Schweizerische Volksbank, Switzerland; Bangkok Bank, Thailand; Barclays Bank and the Scottish Trustee and Savings Bank Group, United Kingdom; the postal administrations of New Zealand, Norway and Sweden, etc.

**NEW TECHNOLOGY LIGHTING FOR FORD MOTOR COMPANY**

New technology lighting systems, employing high-frequency electronic ballasts and fluorescent lamps, are to be installed in a number of European factories of the Ford Motor Company. Conventional lighting ballasts operate at mains frequencies of 50 or 60 Hz. HF ballasts, however, operate specially-developed fluorescent lamps at a frequency of 25,000 Hz. This produces a significant increase in lamp efficiency and an equally significant decrease in ballast energy consumption. In fact, HF lighting systems can effect energy savings of over 23% while maintaining the same light output as conventional fluorescent lamp systems. Instant start, flicker-free operation and dimming possibilities are among the many other features. Particularly suited to factory and office fluorescent lighting projects, a Philips electronically-controlled HF lighting system can achieve an impressive return-on-investment.

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Delegates attending conferences at Amsterdam's famous RAI Exhibition and Congress Centre will be impressed by the architectural excellence of the new conference facilities. They will also be pleased with the quality and performance of the Philips Integrated Congress System - the ICS 600. Based on a modular concept, the ICS 600 benefits both owners and users. It can be precisely tailored to meet all requirements... from small groups to large, multilingual congresses. And allows for easy expansion; including delegate identification and electronic voting. The ICS 600 was designed in cooperation with RAI's own specialists. Philips high-quality conference systems are also installed in e.g.: World Trade Centre in Singapore; Sava Congress Centre, Belgrade; Centro de Convenciones de Cartagena, Colombia; Palais des Papes, Avignon; International Congress Centre, Hamburg; Kenyatta Centre, Nairobi, etc.

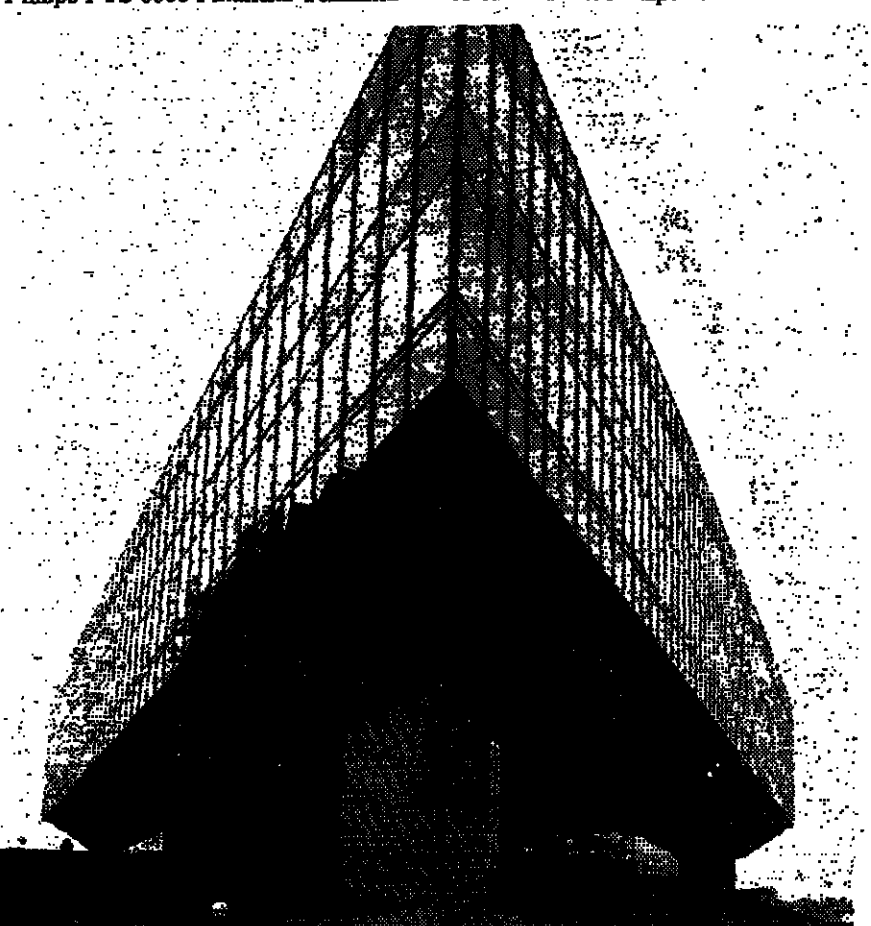
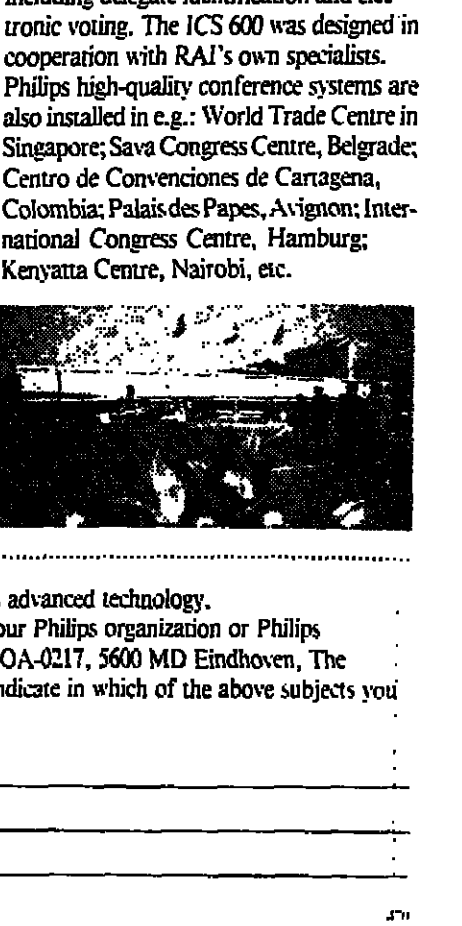
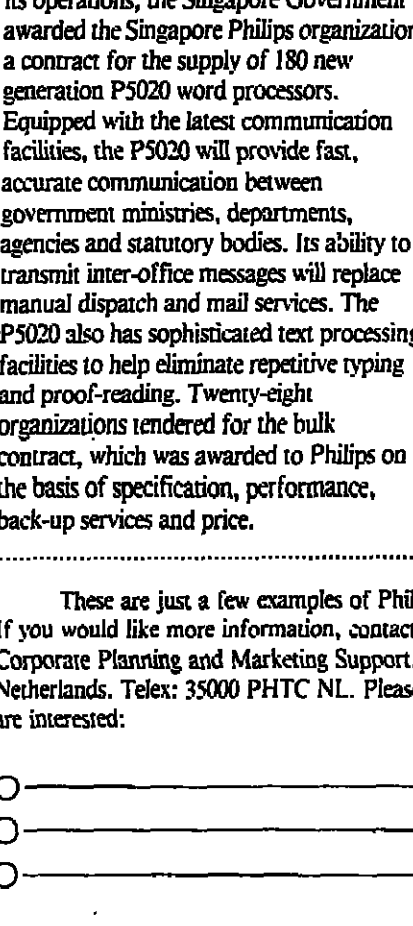


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# PHILIPS



### SURE SIGN OF ADVANCED TECHNOLOGY



# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Does Shuttling Help?

Henry Kissinger's Middle Eastern shuttle diplomacy in the mid-1970s provided a precedent that may yet prove to have been unfortunate. In itself it was a success, producing an agreement that otherwise would not have been had. It also helped inspire President Jimmy Carter to summon Prime Minister Menachem Begin and President Anwar Sadat to Camp David and personally to conduct a new set of negotiations between Israel and Egypt. That effort also ended in success — albeit a limited one.

Now Secretary of State George Shultz is in the Middle East, attempting to get from Beirut and Jerusalem terms for a withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon. He says he will stay in the region as long as is necessary to do the job.

The shock of these high-level American interventions into the diplomacy of the Middle East has thus far had constructive effect by pushing people off fixed positions and obtaining from them — sometimes all but extorting — compromises that otherwise might never have been volunteered. Nonetheless it can be asked if this really is how American presidents and secretaries of state should be spending their time.

The lure of the role is obvious. The apparent need, in cases like Lebanon today, can seem urgent — when deadlock exists and the United States wants badly to see an agreement. Yet there are serious risks. Agreement may not be found, however intense the U.S. pressure. Worse, a purely nominal agreement may be announced which rapidly is shown to be empty of se-

rious content. In either case, the United States loses credit, and its influence is diminished. There are costs too, even when the venture succeeds.

The highest-ranking American officials have a calling which is not always consistent with the demanding task of serving as an intermediary between other governments. Mr. Carter thought Camp David a personal success, but it can be argued that it actually diminished him in the end because it seemed that his main foreign policy accomplishment had been to arbitrate the claims of two other leaders.

The foreign relations and foreign policy of the United States today are not in such wonderful condition that Mr. Shultz can afford to neglect everything except Lebanon for an extended time — perhaps, his staff suggests, even for weeks.

And will he really prove more skillful than the admirable Ambassador Philip Habib, who has been at this job so much longer? Mr. Shultz brings a new weight to the effort, and he probably brings new levers of compromise in the form of new threats and carrots from Washington. But those could equally have been supplied to Mr. Habib, and a short visit with sharp words from the secretary of state might have supplied the new shock.

Everyone must wish the secretary well in this enterprise. Shuttle diplomacy seems to us to have been worth doing once, twice, and perhaps again this time — but three times are enough.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE.

## A Stain on Argentina

The Argentine military regime is not telling the whole truth about the primitive crimes that haunt an unrepentant nation. But the make-believe is over, which is something. One is the pretense that at least 6,000 people caused their own disappearance. In what could be the beginning of a reckoning, the junta admits its troops and police used "unjust methods" to cause innocent deaths in the anti-terrorist campaign of the 1970s.

Argentina's regard for itself and the world's regard for Argentina depend vitally on what happens next. The junta insists that actions against presumed subversives were "acts of service" in a state of siege. It thus implies that complaints may be heard only by military courts and not the civilian tribunals that civilian leaders demand.

How this is resolved matters, and not just to

Argentina. Spain, France and Italy protest that their nationals are among the missing. Israel wants an accounting of 1,000 Jews listed among the disappeared. This human rights scandal is a deeper stain than any left by the Falkland debacle.

Argentina has recovered maturely from the Falkland defeat. A chastened junta promises elections in October and is pledged to yield to a civilian president in January. What could poison this transition is a deal that leaves the armed forces unaccountable or even immune. The domestic war was a tragedy, and there were real provocations for the "almost apocalyptic panic" that the military admits it felt. But tragedy requires catharsis. That will come when Argentina shows that the quality of its justice meets the claims of conscience and law.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Two Parties, and More

Does the U.S. Constitution give a few states the right to force the two-party system on the rest of the nation for presidential elections? Fortunately, it does not. The Supreme Court ruled last month that Republicans and Democrats could not manipulate state laws to squeeze out independent competitors. The decision gives the major parties timely warning for 1984 and beyond.

By the time John Anderson began his independent run for the White House in April 1980, it was already too late for him to get on the ballot in Ohio, a state long hostile to third parties and independent candidates. An Ohio law required independents to file their petitions by late March, months before the major party conventions.

Ohio sought to justify this rigged system by arguing that the need for an "informed electorate" requires giving voters more exposure

to independent candidates, and citing the interests of "political stability." The court saw through the slogans. It does not take voters seven months to size up candidates. And "stability" really means the protection of the established parties from fresh challengers.

Though Justice William Rehnquist, in dissent, argued that the early filing date permitted nonparty candidates "reasonable access," it actually seems harshly out of touch with political reality. Justice John Paul Stevens found the requirement overly burdensome "on any realistic appraisal" of today's elections.

The court's vigilance for voter interests is especially welcome in cases like this one. The Republican and Democratic parties may dominate the political process, but the Constitution did not invent them or make them a law unto themselves.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### France's New Protesters

The events of recent weeks on the roads and streets of France have led the rightists in that country, in opposition for the first time in a generation, to speculate, with some gloom, about an inverted election, or "les événements" of May 1968. This time, indeed, it is unmistakably conservative elements — farmers, doctors, right-wing medical and law students — who are up in arms, and it is a left-wing government that is the target.

The next issue of the Guinness Book of Records ought to find space for at least a footnote on the fact that President Mitterrand's government is the first in recorded history to provoke travel agents onto the streets. The immediate explanation for this phenomenon is clear enough — the latest austerity measures

include a limit on foreign exchange for holidaymakers, which rather knocks the trade. This year's protests by xenophobic farmers, intransigent doctors and self-absorbed students have lasted into May but have only one privileged feature in common — the protection of privilege, not a cause likely to bring out the mobs à la 1968.

— The Guardian (London).

### The Rules in Italy

The prospect of elections in Italy is profoundly unsettling. Italian politics have their own self-governing rules; ministries may change but key offices change very little. The bits of Italy which work superbly. The bits which do not work probably never will.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

## FROM OUR MAY 5 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1908: Chinese Boycott Worsens

TOKYO — Full realization of the serious possibilities of the Chinese boycott, coming as it does at a period of great commercial depression, seems finally to have impressed itself on the Tokyo government. The government suggests the sending of a deputation to South China, where the Chinese merchants are known to be in close touch with the revolutionary elements that are admittedly fostering the boycott. That the boycott has already made serious inroads on business at all centers of export to China is now openly acknowledged. Nagasaki's export of marine products, one of its principal industries, is practically nothing. Several failures are reported.

### 1933: U.S. Farmers Set Strike

DES MOINES, Iowa — Determined to force a rise in commodity prices, 2,400 farmers, delegates to a meeting of the National Farmers Association, have voted a unanimous resolution to "starve America into recognition of farm problems." Representatives from 24 of the leading food-producing states cheered wildly when the resolution, calling for the inauguration of a general farm strike on May 13, was passed. "We mean business," the convention leaders declared. "This strike is going into effect exactly as scheduled and will continue until food gets scarce. We'll starve the country into forcing Congress to give us the aid that the agricultural crisis requires."

## Regan's View: What Is Needed for World Growth

WASHINGTON — While much can be said about the complex economic and financial issues of the day, it all really boils down to this: How do we — the United States and the other countries of the world — maximize the probability of strong and sustained worldwide economic growth? That is the crucial task before us all.

Why is it crucial for the United States? U.S. exports in 1980 accounted for 19 percent of total production of goods, compared to only 9 percent in 1970. During the same period, the number of export-related jobs rose by 75 percent, to more than five million. It is estimated that each \$1 billion in American agricultural exports supports 30,000 U.S. jobs. Our own economic recovery — which is now under way — is linked directly to worldwide economic recovery. Neither can be sustained without the other.

The world economy in general, and the economies of the lesser-developed countries in particular, are moving through a difficult transitional period brought on by a combination of recession, plunging commodity prices, shifts in both price levels and demand for oil, and the ongoing shift from high and rising

The following statement was written by U.S. Secretary of the Treasury Donald T. Regan for the International Herald Tribune. The May 10-11 meetings to which he refers were to include a dinner in Paris, to be followed by a working session the next day of the seven nations planning to attend the summit conference of industrialized nations in Williamsburg, Virginia, at the end of this month. The French government recently decided not to take part in the meetings on the ground that they bypassed existing channels normally involved in the preparation of summit meetings.

inflation and interest rates to lower inflation and interest rates.

Within this economic environment, the heavily indebted nations are struggling to right their economies. The key to the debt problem is this: Debtor nations cannot pay off their debts unless they can earn foreign exchange through exports. And they cannot get their exporting programs on a sound footing without interim assistance.

This leads to another dimension of the issue: the link between trade and finance. The trade ministers of the industrialized countries must keep their own markets open so that their banks can be repaid. The linkage, of course, goes in the other direction as well. Trade ministers cannot keep markets open unless sufficient financing is provided to cover

essential imports into, and exports out of, their countries.

This relationship would seem to be obvious and straightforward, so it may seem strange that so many governments have trouble coordinating their trade and finance bureaucracies and that in so many governments, the two branches fail to work in concert. In many instances, trade policy and international finance policy are formulated in isolation. This split between trade and finance is a serious problem and one that we can ignore only at our own peril.

I have become so concerned about the problem that I have proposed a joint meeting of foreign trade and finance ministers to give us all an opportunity to discuss the current international economic situation. We will be

meeting in Paris on May 10 and 11. Surprisingly, this is the first meeting of its type.

Obviously, we will be discussing the need to resist protectionist pressures. We will be talking about the importance of stable economic policies. And we will also be talking about credit. There can be no economic recovery without trade and there can be no trade without credit. International banking credit must be provided in the proper amounts to facilitate trade. At the same time, in order to preserve the basic soundness of the international economic system, that credit must be provided in the proper manner.

It was fashionable some years ago to talk about a "locomotive theory," according to which the U.S. economy was the strong engine that would pull the rest of the world out of recession. I think the idea of a team of horses might be more appropriate. Our economy and those of our major trading partners are too closely intertwined to think that any one nation alone will bring about world recovery. American leadership and initiative is certainly important. But it will take the concerted effort of the community of nations to realize and sustain world growth.

## On Hands, Hidden And Heavy

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — The "hidden hand presidency" is a term developed to describe the leadership of Dwight Eisenhower. But it also proves useful as a measure of the Reagan administration.

For Ronald Reagan, far from keeping a hand hidden, is a position-taking president. He often argues for the sake of argument. So, as the experience of his speech on Central America shows, he cannot easily evoke bipartisan support simply by a sudden switch in tone.

Professor Fred Greenstein of Princeton is the chief exponent of the "hidden hand" theory of the Eisenhower presidency. As he sees it, the Eisenhower approach encompasses several distinct features.

One sharply divisive national issue, President Eisenhower held himself above the battle in a position of deliberate ambiguity. Friends and foes alike were incensed by his refusal to declare himself. He cannot easily evoke bipartisan support simply by a sudden switch in tone.

In dealing with the Congress, Eisenhower worked behind the scenes with strategically placed leaders. He was in almost daily touch with Sam Rayburn of the House Democrats and Lyndon Johnson on the Senate side. But he never advertised it. He let the congressional leaders look like great patriots for backing his foreign policy.

In managing his own associates, Eisenhower let the blame for unpopular measures fall on officials who were kept at arms' length. Associates who took the heat, like Secretary of State John Foster Dulles or Agriculture Secretary Ezra Taft Benson, were perceived as autonomous figures working on their own agendas. Certainly they were never wired into the particular White House aides. Indeed, after Sherman Adams came a cropper, the main aides, Bobby Cutler in foreign policy and Wilton Persons in domestic affairs, were largely unknown.

In each of these respects, the Reagan administration presents an opposite case. The president positions himself openly, and sometimes gratuitously, on the most divisive issues. He is out front on abortion, and gun control, and school prayer, and he takes hard stands against the Soviet Union, China and countries that traffic with them.

Lightning rods, to be sure, exist in his administration. There is Interior Secretary James Watt, and there is Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger. But they are seen as the true Reaganites, the figures in closest harmony with the president. Any doubts are settled by related infighting among the White House staff. Indeed, Edwin Meese, James Baker and William Clark are practically party to every public argument in town.

What worked for Eisenhower, to be sure, does not necessarily work for President Reagan. The 1980s are a far cry from the 1950s. By challenging conventional notions on such matters as public spending and redistribution of wealth, Mr. Reagan has done an undoubted service. It is nice, particularly after Jimmy Carter, to have a president who knows what he thinks and says it.

Still far from building support, Mr. Reagan tends to dissipate it. His approval rating in the Gallup Poll, now 41 percent, stands below that of the last five presidents at comparable times in their terms of office. Congressional majorities oppose his priorities on defense, social spending and taxes.

So it was in the speech on Central America to the joint session of the Congress last week. The president deliberately staked his prestige on a highly contentious issue. Instead of concentrating behind the scenes on a few prestigious leaders, he went public to the full Congress to the maximum extent.

Whatever the merits of the case, the plea for bipartisan support fell on ears disposed to be deaf.

The lesson of all this is that political leaders are not protean. They cannot suddenly switch from confrontation to conciliation and be believed. Enduring accomplishment is not built on polarization.

Los Angeles Times Syndicate.



## And if the Euromissile Talks Fail...

By Stephen J. Solaz

The writer, a New York Democrat, is a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

likely to weaken than to strengthen the alliance.

Proponents of troop withdrawal misunderstand the fundamental strategic choice facing the alliance: to deal with the Warsaw Pact's conventional advantage over NATO either by increasing NATO's overall force levels or by working out an agreement with the Warsaw Pact in which each side reduces its forces in such a way as to stabilize the conventional balance at a lower level.

A unilateral withdrawal of Ameri-

**The United States must be prepared to deploy the missiles. There would be grave consequences if NATO were unable to carry out its decision.**

can troops would be counterproductive on both counts. By taking away an incentive for Moscow to reduce its forces, it would make it almost impossible to reach an agreement in the talks on mutual and balanced force reductions taking place in Vienna, and in the absence of such an agreement it would only exacerbate the existing conventional disparities between NATO and the Warsaw Pact.

Furthermore, precipitous American troop cuts would make the Europeans more likely to accommodate the Soviet Union — on the ground that the United States could no longer be relied upon to protect them — rather than inducing them to engage in a big jump in defense spending.

Another suggestion designed to bring about a substantial increase in European defense spending calls for

the adoption of a doctrine of "no first use" of NATO's nuclear weapons in Europe. This proposal assumes that without a nuclear crutch to rely upon, the European allies would spend more on conventional defense, thereby enabling NATO to contain a Warsaw Pact invasion without using nuclear weapons — unless the other side does first.

Yet, instead of stimulating a greater commitment to conventional defense spending, this proposal probably would result in a sense of despair among European leaders, who would feel considerably more vulnerable to a Warsaw Pact attack.

We sometimes forget that however unimagineably horrible nuclear war would be, prolonged conventional conflict would also mean death on a vast scale — in World War II, 55 million people died. To most Europeans, a Third World War, even one fought with conventional weapons, would be unacceptably destructive.

The Europeans fear that adopting the no-first-use doctrine would diminish deterrence — and to them, it is preventing war, rather than prevailing in one, that should be the primary purpose of the alliance.

Yet, we have an interest in establishing an effective firewall between the use of conventional and nuclear weapons, and most Europeans, even if they do not want to abandon the nuclear deterrent, would agree that we should raise the nuclear threshold. What we should be discussing is what David Owen, Britain's former foreign minister, calls "no early first use."

Currently, many of our battlefield nuclear weapons are deployed along the border of the Eastern bloc, and, in the event of a Soviet breakthrough, we could be confronted with a decision to "use them or lose them." To avoid such a catastrophic choice, we should not only strengthen our conventional forces, thereby raising the nuclear threshold, but also redeploy our tactical nuclear weapons so they would not be in such perilous proximity to the first wave of advancing Soviet forces.

The Washington Post.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Of Pudding and Pay

Regarding "Of Princes and (Aussie) Paupers" (HT, May 2):

If one accepts that the royal tour cost \$100,000 per day and, further, believes that "what it cost to have Charles and Di in for a cup of tea with one of Melbourne's poor might have been better spent keeping 200 jobs employed for a year," a straight conclusion must be that \$500 a year is an Aussie wage! I believe that Mr. Morris's jaundiced view of the Australian attitude to the royal family is as misleading as that piece of mathematical logic. But what can one expect from a man who compares Yorkshire pudding with any sort of meat pie?

FRANK CHALSTREY, Versailles.

### On Gandhi and Mao

Regarding "The Gun, the Sit-In and the Rage for Dignity" (HT, April 19):

Flora Lewis makes an interesting analysis of the contrasts between Mahatmas Gandhi and Mao. However, she fails to make one important distinction between the struggles for independence in India and China — namely that India was a British colony and China was not.

Ms. Lewis lauds Gandhi for his use of nonviolence. But while his tactics

were successful in India, it was primarily because the British had an important economic stake in India. Two of the most dramatic moments in the film "Gandhi" are when Gandhi convinces his followers to throw their Manchester-made cotton clothes onto a bonfire and when he goes to his hometown to make salt from the sea. Both symbolic gestures were to have profound repercussions on the economy of Britain.

One of the few times the Chinese attempted a similar symbolic defiance of the British — the burning of confiscated opium by Commissioner Lin Tse-hsi in 1839, it led to the outbreak of the First Opium War. But, by the time Mao began his fight against the imperialists, there was no single power that had an overriding economic interest in China. The foreigners in the country were limited to missionaries and to traders.

Another important difference between the Indian and Chinese experiences is that Gandhi's movement was directed solely against the British. There were obvious differences in India as to how independence should be won from the British, but the leaders of the disparate groups (Hindus, Muslims, and so forth) were momentarily united in their struggle.

In China, Mao and Chiang Kai-shek had fundamental ideological differences and cooperated only in brief periods, such as the United

Front against the Japanese. The use of Gandhi's passive resistance tactics against the Western-supported nationalist troops would have had disastrous results for Mao's followers. One has only to remember the Shanghai massacre when thousands of communists and communist sympathizers were shot down in 1925 by Chiang's troops.

Ms. Lewis, in so narrowly contrasting the tactics of Gandhi and Mao, has done a disservice to both. Their greatness was precisely in the application of tactics appropriate to their own historical circumstances, what Lenin defined as "the concrete analysis of concrete conditions."

SYBILLA GREEN DORROS, Manila.

### Missing the Point

Regarding "Male and Unfeeling" and "In Men's Defense" (Letters, April 4 and 20):

Both Al Michaels and Lydia Wells Horton are missing the point. What the species homo sapiens has done or has not done is not the accomplishment of man or of woman. To blame one sex for the ills of society or to give it sole credit for the creation of the good in that society ignores the obvious: our universal vulnerability, and hence, our common humanity.

KAREN L. ALLENDOERFER, Berlin.

## The Awful Reality of James Watt

By Richard Cohen

WASHINGTON — I have a question: What in God's name is James Watt talking about?

The secretary of the interior has already divided the country into Liberals and Americans, compared conservationists to Nazis, likened Indian reservations to socialist communes, said he has a special appreciation for Holocaust victims because he, too, has been persecuted and, of course, thought that Wayne Newton was more wholesome, not to mention more American, than the Beach Boys.

In a recent interview in The Washington Post, Mr. Watt showed that none of this was a slip of the tongue. He revealed himself to be a man pegged on the edge of Armageddon, engaged neither in politics nor in a particular form of land management, but in a battle with enemies of the republic over nothing less than the future of American democracy. Listen to this:

"I believe we are battling for the form of government under which we and future generations will live," Mr. Watt said. "That's the battle. The battle's not over the environment. If it was, they would be with us. They want to control social behavior and conduct."

Only Mr. Watt sees things in such stark terms. Only Mr. Watt thinks his critics, his enemies, do not oppose him for his policies, but as a way of changing the American system of government. Listen some more:

"What I call 'commercial' environmentalism is hard-core, left-wing radicals, manipulating the press. ... They have a conspiracy of shared values. Their real objective is to change the form of government."

Who is he talking about? The organizations that are his critics represent the dull center of American society, groups composed of bankers, teachers and stockbrokers who like to backpack on the weekends. He is talking about the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, the National Wildlife Federation and, about as far left as you can go, Friends of the Earth. None of these organizations is the Socialist-Nihilist Caucus, and if they want to change American society, it is by making it cleaner. Clean air isn't exactly a Marxist notion.

No matter. In an interview last January in Business Week, Mr. Watt talked about his critics' proposals as if they were penned by Marx with a rewrite by Hitler. Their real goal, he said, was to achieve "a centralized planning and control of society. Look what happened to Germany in the 1930s. The dignity of man was subordinated to the powers of Nazism. The dignity of man was subordinated in Russia. Those were the forces that this thing can evolve into."

None of this makes any sense until you understand that Mr. Watt sees himself as a martyr — someone personally holding back the forces of evil. He has a darkly religious outlook, but sincere and profound religious convictions do not excuse a view of the world in which critics are evil and society in such peril that radical steps must be taken.

Mr. Watt might think that he is fighting for Christianity and the American Way but, really, he is only the secretary of the interior and the fights are over the use or abuse of public land.

The trouble is that Mr. Watt has been saying these sorts of things for so long that the nation has become inured to them. Hardly a week goes by without him saying one outrageous thing or another, insulting one group or another. But since he stays clear of conventional Washington sins — corruption, public lewdness — he continues on in his merry and bizarre way.

That, however, does not alter the fact that he remains the secretary of the interior, a member of the president's cabinet, a policy-maker in the Reagan administration — and, it seems, out of touch with reality.

That may not be the same as corruption. But it is the awful reality of James Watt.

The Washington Post.

Letters intended for publication should be addressed to the editor and contain the writer's signature, name and address. Brief letters receive priority, and letters may be abridged. We cannot acknowledge all letters, but we value the views of the readers who submit them.

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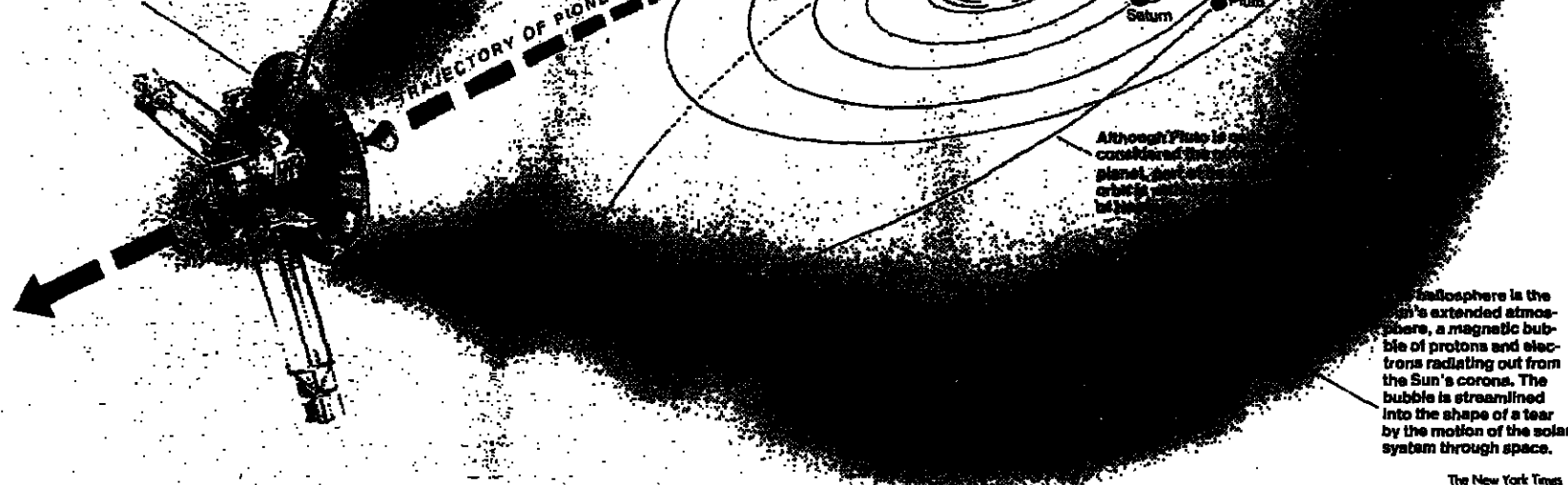
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## SCIENCE

## Pioneer 10 Pushes Beyond Goals, Into the Unknown

Pioneer will soon go beyond the planetary system, looking for gravity waves there and the force tugging at Uranus and Neptune—perhaps Planet X.



The New York Times

By John Noble Wilford

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — Out there, far, far away where Earth is a mere pinpoint of light and the sun is a pale disk of diminishing consequence, a hardy little spacecraft cruises on and on into the unexplored. No machine of human design has ever gone so far. Pioneer 10 has traveled to the reaches of Pluto, a distance it achieved April 25, and is advancing toward the edge of the solar system.

From out there, new 2.7 billion miles away, Pioneer's eight-watt radio transmitter sends faint messages back to Earth every day. The transit time of these reports, traveling at the speed of light, is 4 hours and 16 minutes. And by the time the signals arrive at tracking antennas, they have all but vanished, their strength reduced to 20-billionths of a watt.

But scientists with the patience to extract the signals out of the background noise and to decipher their messages are learning for the first time what it is like in the outermost solar system. It is cold and dark and empty, as they know

it must be. A tenuous wind of solar particles, the million-mile-an-hour solar wind, still blows outward. Cosmic rays race inward. A virtual vacuum it may be, but nonetheless, it seems, is a relative condition.

If the spacecraft survives long enough, more exciting discoveries could lie ahead for Pioneer 10. The spacecraft might be able to detect gravity waves, which have been theorized but have never been observed. It might locate the source of the mysterious force tugging at Uranus and Neptune, a force suggesting the presence of some as yet unseen object — perhaps the long-sought Planet X or a dim companion star to the sun. The craft may also find the answer to the question, Where does the solar system

"We are constantly entering unexplored territory," says Dr. Aaron Barnes, an astrophysicist at the Ames Research Center in Mountain View, California, where the Pioneer mission is directed.

When Pioneer 10 was launched March 3, 1972, from Cape Canaveral, Florida, no spacecraft had ventured farther than Mars. Pioneer flew within 81,000 miles of Ju-

piter's cloudtops on Dec. 2, 1973, returning the first close-up images of the sun's largest planet. Pioneer made the first detailed observations of Jupiter's powerful radiation belts and discovered that the planet's sphere of magnetic influence extended to the orbit of Saturn, a distance of half a billion miles.

Pioneer had by then accomplished its mission and exceeded its designed 21-month lifetime. Still it kept going, its nine-foot dish antenna always cocked in the direction of Earth. It dutifully kept sending home a trickle of data on interplanetary space as it crossed the orbit of Saturn in 1976 and the orbit of Uranus in 1979.

Pioneer 10 had now made believers out of its creators, the engineers for the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the manufacturer, TRW Inc.

After more than 11 years in flight, according to Richard O. Fimmel, the project manager at NASA's Ames Research Center, all the craft's scientific instruments, except the magnetometer, are

working normally. He estimates that deep-space antennas should maintain communications with Pioneer for another eight years, out to a distance of 5 billion miles.

Pioneer is now, in effect, leaving the realm of the known planets. On June 13, Pioneer's outbound trajectory will cross Neptune's orbit, 2.8 billion miles from the sun. Normally Pluto is the outermost planet, but its orbit is highly elliptical, unlike the roughly circular orbits of the other planets, so Pluto is now nearer the sun than Neptune and will be for the next 17 years.

Each day flight controllers at Ames typically send Pioneer a message when they arrive at work in the morning. By quitting time 8 1/2 hours later, which is the round-trip communications time, the controllers receive Pioneer's reply.

They also receive about 16 hours of scientific data each day from the spacecraft, mainly information defining the extent and behavior of the heliosphere, the sun's extended atmosphere.

It is as if the sun is blowing a pressure bubble out into space, a tear-shaped magnetic bubble that acts as a barrier against intrusions by most particles from the interstellar medium. Pioneer 10 is traveling down the tail of the heliosphere.

Before Pioneer, some scientists believed the boundary, the heliopause, might be just beyond Jupiter. But the spacecraft is six times

tence of gravity waves. According to Einstein's General Theory of Relativity, cataclysms in the universe, collapsing or exploding stars, should send waves of gravitational radiation across the galaxies. Dr. John Anderson of the Jet Propulsion Laboratory says that a painstaking analysis of radio transmissions from Pioneer to Earth might reveal the jiggling effects that a gravity wave would have on the craft or Earth itself.

A similarly methodical analysis of Pioneer's trajectory, Dr. Anderson says, may reveal perturbations caused by "unmodeled forces." After the effects of all known sources of gravity, from the sun and the nearest planets, have been discounted, any remaining disturbances on the trajectory could be used to explain the unexplained deviations noted for decades in the orbits of Uranus and Neptune.

Accordingly, Pioneer 10 may lead scientists to the discovery of some massive object toward the edge of the solar system. It may be, as some astronomers suspect, a "brown dwarf" star, a celestial object that was not quite massive enough for its thermonuclear furnace to ignite. Since most stars are paired, it is not unreasonable to assume that the sun might have such a dim companion.

Or the force could be from a 10th planet, the long-sought Planet X. Evidence assembled in recent years has led several groups of astronomers to renew the search for a large planet beyond Pluto and Neptune.

Someday, of course, even the durable Pioneer 10 will lose touch with those who sent it off on its long journey. The little radio that has already transmitted more than 126 billion bits of scientific data will go dead. Sensors will lose sight of the sun.

Even then, silent and derelict, Pioneer 10 will cruise on and on, the first human artifact to leave the solar system. About once every million years, as nearly as anyone can calculate such things, the craft might expect to come close to another star system. It might then be found by other intelligent beings.

With that eventuality in mind, Pioneer's makers indulged in an act of infinite hubris. They attached a plaque engraved with images of a man and a woman, the location of Earth and some points of basic science — possibly the little spacecraft's ultimate message.

## CURRENTS

## Dangers Seen for Women Runners

**SAN FRANCISCO (UPI)** — A high percentage of women distance runners and ballet dancers are experiencing menstrual cutoffs that contribute to breast cancer and bone weakness, a researcher says.

Leon Speroff of the University of Oregon Health Science Center said at the annual American Fertility Society meeting that a combination of low nourishment and competitive stress produces low body fat, which can shut off menstruation. Normally, only 1 percent of women cease menstruating in the absence of pregnancy, he said, while among recreational runners doing 25 or 30 miles a week, 8 percent do so, and among those covering 50 miles weekly, half stop menstruating.

A woman whose menstruation is partially suppressed loses ovulation but still produces the female hormone estrogen. However, she lacks progesterone, which protects against breast cancer. If menstruation is totally suppressed, the estrogen becomes abnormally low, and evidence suggests that the woman loses calcium from bones just as elderly women do.

He said the problem is peculiar to the endurance sports of running, rowing, ballet dancing and gymnastics, but is not a great problem for swimmers, sprinters and bicyclists.

## Depressives Held Prone to Illness

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Researchers are beginning to learn why people who are depressed are more likely to get sick — a study shows their disease-fighting white blood cells are weakened.

In a report presented at the annual meeting of the American Psychiatric Association, Dr. Steven Schleifer of the Mount Sinai School of Medicine in New York said laboratory tests showed that the white blood cells of depressed patients were much less able to respond to foreign substances than were the cells of healthy people.

Dr. Schleifer and his colleagues took blood samples from 15 people diagnosed as acutely depressed and from 15 apparently healthy people of the same ages and sex. The blood was exposed to various substances that provoke a response from two types of white cells called lymphocytes. In each case, the lymphocyte response in the normal group was greater than in the depressed group.

## Rich Girls Seek Slim Images

**STANFORD, California (AP)** — Bulging wallets and slender shapes may fit together like caviar and diet crackers, say researchers who found that daughters in wealthy families are more likely to try to lose weight — even if they're already slim.

Most teen-age girls are unhappy with the body fat that typically accompanies sexual maturation, according to the Stanford University research. But thin girls from high-income families are more apt to want to lose weight than their low-income counterparts, according to findings announced by Professor Sanford M. Dornbusch at a meeting in Detroit of the Society for Research in Child Development.

Professor Dornbusch launched the analysis to test the hypothesis of sociologist Thorstein Veblen, who in "The Theory of the Leisure Class" described the preferred body shape for wives of the wealthy and said that "conspicuous leisure" would require an ideal woman to have "delicate and diminutive hands and feet and a slender waist."

Veblen thought that when industrialization made leisure widespread, thinness would no longer serve as a mark of elite status. But analyzing data on more than 3,123 girls aged 12 to 17, Professor Dornbusch and six Stanford colleagues found that the thinner the girl, the more her social class influenced her desire for thinness. "Our results indicate a surprising persistence of the standard that Veblen thought was doomed by industrialization," he said.

## Unraveling Toxic Shock Mystery

By Jane E. Brody

New York Times Service

**NEW YORK** — While public concern about toxic shock syndrome has waned and tampon use has reportedly returned to former levels, new studies of the life-threatening disease are finally beginning to reveal how and why it occurs and exactly what relationship it has to tampons.

The studies show that millions of Americans — men as well as women — harbor the toxin-producing bacteria involved in toxic shock syndrome, but the vast majority of people are immune to the deadly toxin.

The bacteria associated with the disease, strains of *Staphylococcus aureus*, are common inhabitants of both men and women. Blood studies indicate they were as common in 1970, long before the toxic shock scare, as they are today. The bacteria live in nasal and throat passages, on the skin and in the vagina. About 5 percent of menstruating women carry the organisms vaginally, recent studies showed.

But only a tiny fraction of these carriers are susceptible to the disease. According to studies by researchers at the University of Wisconsin, nearly all the people who develop toxic shock syndrome lack antibodies that would protect them against the toxin's effects.

**TOXIC** shock patients who had some antibody protection developed milder cases, said Dr. Martin S. Bergdoll, a Wisconsin microbiologist who is an expert on staphylococcal toxins. And those who suffered recurrences of toxic shock syndrome failed to become immune to the toxin after their first attack of the disease, he said.

Another leading researcher, Dr. Patrick Schlievert of the University of Minnesota, suggests that although toxic shock existed before 1970, the introduction in the late 1970s of high-absorbency tampons may have caused the disease to peak two years ago. By bringing air into the vagina, these tampons could create an environment conducive to toxin production by staphylococcal bacteria, he said. Dr.

Schlievert explained that the vagina normally contains very little free oxygen, which these bacteria need to grow and release toxin.

Dr. Schlievert and others dispute the suggestion of some laboratory studies that degradation of superabsorbent tampons in the vagina provides food for toxic-shock bacteria. Although the toxic shock bacteria grow well on a degraded tampon, the glucose produced by degradation inhibits production of the bacterial toxin, he said.

Dr. Schlievert has also proposed a mechanism by which toxic shock toxin can wreak havoc simultaneously on so many vital body systems. His laboratory studies indicate that the toxin launches a direct attack on the victim's immune system, impairing its ability to fight off infection.

"Our studies show that the toxin is immunosuppressive and may stop the body from fighting off the bacteria," he explained in an interview. "In addition, the toxin also seems to block liver function, which prevents the liver from detoxifying it as well as toxins produced by other bacteria."

According to Dr. Schlievert's scheme, published last month in *The Journal of Infectious Diseases*, immune suppression by toxic shock toxin permits many of the body's normal resident bacteria to grow unchecked. These bacteria contain a substance called endotoxin that is extremely toxic. Its diverse harmful effects include damage to the liver and kidneys, a decrease in blood pressure and blood platelets, vomiting, diarrhea and shock. All these are symptoms of the toxic shock syndrome.

Dr. Schlievert noted that as little as two micrograms of endotoxin can be fatal to a human being. Furthermore, when experimental animals were given toxic shock toxin, they became a million times more sensitive to endotoxin.

Although Dr. Schlievert's model is not universally accepted (at least one animal study showed that staphylococcal toxin can produce symptoms of toxic shock without the intervening effects of bacterial endotoxin), many experts say the mechanism is plausible and appears to fit what is known about the disease.

Dr. Bergdoll's laboratory is trying to develop a test using toxin antibodies that would make it easier to identify women who are susceptible to the disease. Such women might then be advised to avoid using tampons, which have been associated with the vast majority of reported toxic shock cases, and to be on the alert for early symptoms of the disease.

From 1970 until last month, a total of 2,006 cases of toxic shock syndrome had been reported to the Centers for Disease Control, the disease surveillance arm of the U.S. Public Health Service. Nearly all the reports involved women, 85 percent of those were menstruating at the time they got sick, and 98 percent of the menstruating women were using tampons, with the highest risk among users of superabsorbent tampons. Reports of new cases of toxic shock syndrome continue to reach the centers at a rate of about 20 to 30 a month.

However, studies by the Minnesota State Health Department strongly suggest that the vast majority of cases are not being reported to the health authorities. Based on the rate found in Minnesota of nine menstruating-related cases of toxic shock syndrome among every 100,000 menstruating women, there should be at least 4,500 cases occurring nationwide each year.

**MINNESOTA** health officials conducted an intensive search for toxic shock cases from January 1980 to July 1981. Their findings showed no slackening of cases even after the superabsorbent Rely brand tampons were taken off the market by the manufacturer, Procter & Gamble, in the fall of 1981.

According to Dr. Michael T. Osterholm, Minnesota's chief epidemiologist, the statistical association that was found between the use of Rely tampons and the development of toxic shock reflected the likely role of superabsorbent tampons in the disease and the fact that Rely had a 50 percent share of the superabsorbent tampon market at the time. After Rely was taken off the market, women switched to other superabsorbent brands and the disease rate stayed the same, Dr. Osterholm said.

While epidemiologists examine the disease on its broadest level, other scientists are working with the toxic shock gene to create pure test systems to study regulation of the toxin and immune responses to it. Dr. Richard P. Novick of New York City's Public Health Research Institute has cloned the gene that determines production of toxic shock toxin and is now incorporating this gene into test strains.

"In a short time, we should be on top of the role of this toxin in the syndrome," he said.

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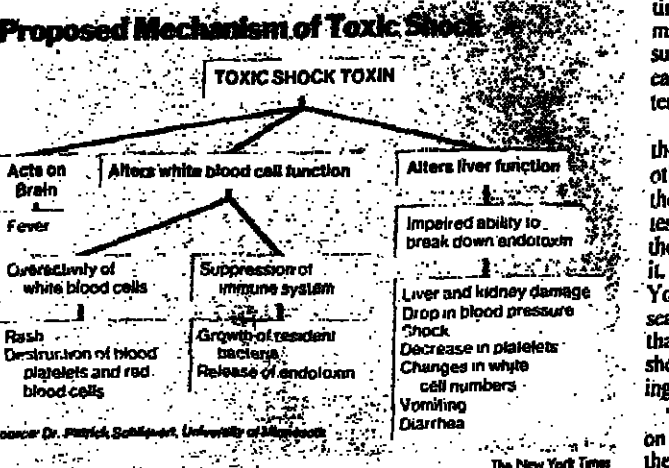
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THURSDAY, MAY 5, 1983

## WALL STREET WATCH

By Edward Röhreback

### Analysts Produce List of 'Acorns' That May Grow Into Mighty Oaks

Only a few small companies find cracks in Wall Street's pavement and sprout into money trees for investors. But it happens often enough to keep stock analysts searching avidly for the tender new shoots.

At Drexel Burnham Lambert the idea is incorporated in its "Acorn" list of recommendations — now a dozen stocks that the company thinks have the right stuff to grow into mighty oaks.

"We look for companies under \$200 million market valuation with actual or potential leadership in their particular high-growth niche," explained Burton Siegel, Drexel's director of research.

His top selection at present in this emerging growth group is Materials Research, a semiconductor-equipment manufacturer. Earnings this year are forecast by analyst William Schneider to more than double at 50 cents a share, then boom to \$2 in fiscal 1984. At the peak of the semiconductor growth cycle, reckoned four years out, he sees Materials Research earning \$5.50.

"With those prospects the stock now is cheap," he said. "It's one you can buy and hold with confidence."

Mr. Siegel's second choice is Precision Castparts, even though since joining the Acorn list last summer it has tripled in price — typical of these stocks in their outperforming even the bull market. The company "has captured half the large castings market for commercial jets, currently a depressed business, while military sales are strong."

Analyst Alan Bensauli is forecasting earnings of \$1.35 for the fiscal year ended March 31 (not yet reported), followed by \$1.70 in fiscal '84 and \$2.25 the next year.

After those two companies, Mr. Siegel likes Scientific Software, which serves the oil-exploration industry, and ASK Computer, another high flyer in the software group sailing along at an annual growth rate of 40 percent.

Newest addition to the Acorn list is Optical Radiation, a small company (\$18.6 million in fiscal 1982 sales) that analysts Richard Victor describes as "combining optics, chemistry and the projection of high intensity light for markets that have few competitors" in the health-care field.

**Earnings Expected to Rise**

He is predicting per-share earnings of 77 cents in the year ending in July, up from 42 cents, with \$1.60 the prospect in fiscal 1984. Over five years he sees 50 percent annual growth.

Optical Radiation is selling at a whopping price/earnings ratio of 80 based on last year's profits, but with such rapid earnings the P/E will halve every 12 months.

"That's the beauty of stocks like the Acorn list," Mr. Siegel said. "Fast growth is a discounting mechanism for the high P/E's. They can quickly disappear."

Drexel's other Acorn stocks are Crawford & Co., Nuclear Pharmacy, Optical Coating Laboratory, Safeguard Business Systems, Sealed Air, Safety-Kleen and Systematics.

Since it was begun two years ago, the list has included as many as 15 stocks, with most dropped when rapid price appreciation discounted future earnings. But on occasion the fundamentals change. That was the case with Impell, which services the nuclear-power industry. "Then we admit we're wrong," Mr. Siegel said.

His favorite on Drexel's Priority Selection List is BankAmerica Corp. Mitchell Energy was added two days ago, he noted, as a "particularly undervalued stock in an undervalued group."

As for the market overall, he said Drexel's view is "there may be a correction but we're not agonizing over it." He warned against trying to play any pullback on a trading basis and recommended buying the "good values — most stocks are not overpriced now."

**United Stationers Added**

Merrill Lynch has recently added United Stationers to its Emerging Growth list and reaffirmed its recommendation of Chilton, which supplies credit information to retail merchants. While United Stationers, an office products distributor, has tripled in price over the past year and Chilton has appreciated six times from its low, both are expected to enjoy 20 percent earnings growth over the next five years.

David Sanbar, chairman of his own London investment management company, which with related firms handles more than \$100 million, uses the same emerging growth stock approach. He calls it "futuristic investing."

"I look for the companies of tomorrow," he said. "But the idea must be mature to the point where the company is ready to exploit its new competitive advantage. You can't buy too soon. You must be able to see where the company is going."

Stocks he is buying are Biogen, in the field of medical electronics, and Telephere International, which offers computerized hotel-motel telephone accounting. Biogen is appealing, Mr. Sanbar said, because of its new treatment for nerve diseases.

And speaking of niche companies, Donaldson Lufkin & Jenrette has added Raymond Corp. to its recommended list. A lift-truck company, Raymond dominates the narrow-aisle segment and D.L.J. forecasts next year's earnings will jump to \$4 a share from 1982's \$2.75.

International Herald Tribune

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for May 4, excluding bank service charges.

	\$	£	D.M.	F.F.	Y.	S.	Sc.	DK.	Sw.
American Express	2.748	4.348	17.244	27.15	1.183	—	5.637	23.63	31.93
Brussels (a)	47.76	77.136	6.965	23.63	17.742	—	—	12.43	1.55
Bank of America	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Montreal	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Paris	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Tokyo	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Victoria	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of West	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Zurich	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of London	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of New York	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of San Francisco	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Sweden	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Switzerland	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of the Netherlands	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Belgium	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Italy	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Greece	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
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Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Croatia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Slovenia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Macedonia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Bulgaria	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Romania	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Albania	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of North Macedonia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Serbia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Montenegro	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Croatia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Slovenia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Macedonia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Bulgaria	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Romania	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Albania	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of North Macedonia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Serbia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Montenegro	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Croatia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Slovenia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Macedonia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Bulgaria	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Romania	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Albania	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of North Macedonia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Serbia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Montenegro	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Croatia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Slovenia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Macedonia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Bulgaria	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Romania	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Albania	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of North Macedonia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Serbia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Montenegro	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Bosnia and Herzegovina	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Croatia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Slovenia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Macedonia	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Bulgaria	2.248	3.571	13.203	1.675	—	—	5.974	17.765	7.5
Bank of Romania	2.248	3.571							



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

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**S. G. Warburg & Co. Ltd.**

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Tilling Forecasts Its Earnings Will Jump by 113% This Year

LONDON (IHT) — Thomas Tilling, struggling against a takeover bid by BTR, forecast Wednesday that its 1983 pretax profit will surge 113 percent from last year's depressed level to a record £95 million (£150 million).

"BTR is trying to get Tilling on the cheap," the company said in a letter to shareholders. The bid, which was opened last month and values Tilling at nearly £600 million, fails to reflect Tilling's recovery potential, the company argued.

Tilling also said a successful takeover would slash its shareholders' dividend income and that BTR's renowned sales growth, when stripped of gains from inflation and acquisitions, is slowing. BTR officials refused to comment immediately.

Tilling's empire includes building supplies, industrial equipment, insurance and publishing. BTR is a diversified maker of industrial supplies. The takeover bid is the largest ever made in Britain.

## Ciba-Geigy Profits Rise for 1982

BASEL, Switzerland (AP) — Ciba-Geigy, Switzerland's largest chemical company, reported Wednesday that its profit was 9 percent larger in 1982 than a year earlier despite minimal sales gains.

The company said its net profit increased to 165 million Swiss francs (\$80 million) from 147 million francs in 1981. Sales grew by 200 million francs to 13.8 billion. Ciba-Geigy attributed the results to growth in pharmaceuticals and agrochemical sales and to restructuring begun in 1980.

## Taiwan Denies TV Export Charge

TAIPEI (Reuters) — Taiwan denies a U.S. industry and labor group's charge that it is dumping color television sets in the United States, the Board of Foreign Trade said Wednesday.

A board official said the charge filed with the U.S. Commerce Department was "untrue and unfair."

He said the board would meet soon with all 22 Taiwanese TV manufacturers, including the U.S.-owned RCA Taiwan and the Dutch-owned Philips Taiwan, to discuss how to deal with the charge. Taiwan exported 510,000 color TV sets in 1982, up from 400,000 in 1981.

## Monsanto to Get Control of Fisher

NEW YORK (NYT) — Monsanto has agreed to acquire the 33.5 percent of Fisher Controls International that it does not own from the British company General Electric PLC for \$178 million, pending approval of both companies' boards.

Fisher makes industrial control systems. It was formed in 1979 through a merger of Fisher Controls Company, a Monsanto subsidiary, and a related division of the British company. It reported revenues of \$588 million in 1982. Monsanto makes chemicals, agricultural products and electronics materials.

Jay Meltzer, an analyst for Goldman, Sachs, said Monsanto's decision to acquire complete control of the company was a "logical step because Fisher is a company they have been involved with and know a great deal about." He added that he expected Fisher's products to have a "growing market."

## OECD Borrowing Rose in April

PARIS (Reuters) — International borrowing by the 24 member nations of the Organization of Economic Cooperation and Development rose strongly from March to April but overall monthly international market borrowing fell, OECD said Wednesday.

April borrowing by members was \$8.76 billion, up from \$8.03 billion in March and \$6.89 billion in February. The largest OECD borrowers last month were Sweden, \$1.7 billion; Japan, \$1.2 billion; France and the United States, \$1.1 billion each; Canada, \$900 million; and Spain, \$500 million.

## Company Notes

Philip Morris has begun talks with financially troubled Zanussi at the request of the Italian government, a spokesman for the Dutch company said, adding that other companies, including France's Thomson-Brandt, were also involved.

Holzerbank Plasschère Glarus of Switzerland reported holding company net profit fell to 34.5 million Swiss francs (about \$17.3 million) last year from 42.6 million because of the recession, low prices and exchange rate changes.

## Notice of Redemption

## Philip Morris International Capital N.V.

8 1/2% Guaranteed Sinking Fund Debentures Due 1986

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that, pursuant to the provisions of the Indenture dated as of June 1, 1971, under which the above designated Debentures were issued, Citibank, N.A. (formerly First National City Bank), as Trustee, has selected for redemption through the operation of the Sinking Fund, on June 1, 1983 (the "redemption date") at 100% of the principal amount thereof (the "redemption price"), together with accrued interest to the redemption date, \$1,070,000 principal amount of said Debentures bearing the following distinctive numbers:

\$1,000 COUPON DEBENTURES BEARING THE PREFIX LETTER M																			
48	1061	3534	5006	6109	6513	7396	8432	9501	10294	11006	11844	11774	12200	12639	13023	13919			
49	1062	3656	6090	6109	6543	7012	8436	9502	10296	11011	11898	11775	12203	12640	13024	13920			
50	1063	3612	5887	6197	6658	7519	8438	9503	10298	11016	11907	11776	12204	12641	13025	13921			
51	1064	4158	5836	6199	6554	7514	8437	9504	10297	11017	11909	11777	12205	12642	13027	13922			
106	1804	4191	5640	6203	6979	7571	8445	9506	10300	11022	11930	11779	12206	12643	13028	13923			
117	1957	4203	5658	6206	6980	7627	8447	9507	10301	11023	11938	11780	12207	12644	13029	13924			
172	2511	4207	5659	6207	6983	7632	8449	9508	10302	11024	11940	11781	12208	12645	13030	13925			
173	2509	4208	5660	6208	6993	7635	8451	9509	10303	11030	11941	11782	12209	12646	13031	13926			
240	2603	4217	5661	6209	6996	7630	8459	9510	10304	11032	11942	11783	12210	12647	13032	13927			
373	3804	4225	5682	6210	6997	7631	8457	9511	10305	11033	11943	11784	12211	12648	13033	13928			
457	4205	4224	5685	6212	7004	7635	8460	9512	10306	11034	11944	11785	12212	12649	13034	13929			
499	4906	4226	5686	6213	7005	7640	8462	9513	10307	11035	11945	11786	12213	12650	13035	13930			
511	5012	4251	5717	6215	7006	7645	8467	9514	10308	11036	11946	11787	12214	12651	13036	13931			
442	3910	4247	5719	6216	7013	7649	8471	9515	10309	11038	11948	11788	12215	12652	13037	13932			
501	3811	4249	5716	6226	7014	7650	8472	9516	10310	11042	11949	11789	12216	12653	13038	13933			
511	3812	4251	5717	6227	7015	7651	8473	9517	10311	11043	11950	11790	12217	12654	13039	13934			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9518	10312	11045	11951	11791	12218	12655	13040	13935			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9519	10313	11046	11952	11792	12219	12656	13041	13936			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9520	10314	11047	11953	11793	12220	12657	13042	13937			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9521	10315	11048	11954	11794	12221	12658	13043	13938			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9522	10316	11049	11955	11795	12222	12659	13044	13939			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9523	10317	11050	11956	11796	12223	12660	13045	13940			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9524	10318	11051	11957	11797	12224	12661	13046	13941			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9525	10319	11052	11958	11798	12225	12662	13047	13942			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9526	10320	11053	11959	11799	12226	12663	13048	13943			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9527	10321	11054	11960	11800	12227	12664	13049	13944			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9528	10322	11055	11961	11801	12228	12665	13050	13945			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9529	10323	11056	11962	11802	12229	12666	13051	13946			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9530	10324	11057	11963	11803	12230	12667	13052	13947			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9531	10325	11058	11964	11804	12231	12668	13053	13948			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9532	10326	11059	11965	11805	12232	12669	13054	13949			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9533	10327	11060	11966	11806	12233	12670	13055	13950			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9534	10328	11061	11967	11807	12234	12671	13056	13951			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9535	10329	11062	11968	11808	12235	12672	13057	13952			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9536	10330	11063	11969	11809	12236	12673	13058	13953			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9537	10331	11064	11970	11810	12237	12674	13059	13954			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9538	10332	11065	11971	11811	12238	12675	13060	13955			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9539	10333	11066	11972	11812	12239	12676	13061	13956			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9540	10334	11067	11973	11813	12240	12677	13062	13957			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9541	10335	11068	11974	11814	12241	12678	13063	13958			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9542	10336	11069	11975	11815	12242	12679	13064	13959			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9543	10337	11070	11976	11816	12243	12680	13065	13960			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9544	10338	11071	11977	11817	12244	12681	13066	13961			
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551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9546	10340	11073	11979	11819	12246	12683	13068	13963			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9547	10341	11074	11980	11820	12247	12684	13069	13964			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9548	10342	11075	11981	11821	12248	12685	13070	13965			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9549	10343	11076	11982	11822	12249	12686	13071	13966			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9550	10344	11077	11983	11823	12250	12687	13072	13967			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9551	10345	11078	11984	11824	12251	12688	13073	13968			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9552	10346	11079	11985	11825	12252	12689	13074	13969			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9553	10347	11080	11986	11826	12253	12690	13075	13970			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9554	10348	11081	11987	11827	12254	12691	13076	13971			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9555	10349	11082	11988	11828	12255	12692	13077	13972			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9556	10350	11083	11989	11829	12256	12693	13078	13973			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9557	10351	11084	11990	11830	12257	12694	13079	13974			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9558	10352	11085	11991	11831	12258	12695	13080	13975			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9559	10353	11086	11992	11832	12259	12696	13081	13976			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9560	10354	11087	11993	11833	12260	12697	13082	13977			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9561	10355	11088	11994	11834	12261	12698	13083	13978			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9562	10356	11089	11995	11835	12262	12699	13084	13979			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9563	10357	11090	11996	11836	12263	12700	13085	13980			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9564	10358	11091	11997	11837	12264	12701	13086	13981			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9565	10359	11092	11998	11838	12265	12702	13087	13982			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9566	10360	11093	11999	11839	12266	12703	13088	13983			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9567	10361	11094	12000	11840	12267	12704	13089	13984			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9568	10362	11095	12001	11841	12268	12705	13090	13985			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9569	10363	11096	12002	11842	12269	12706	13091	13986			
551	3825	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9570	10364	11097	12003	11843	12270	12707	13092	13987			
565	3822	4258	5723	6244	7020	7655	8485	9571	10365	11098	12004	11844	12271	12708	13093	13988			
551	3825	4258	5723</																



Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

# Wednesday's AMEX Closing Prices

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month										12 Month										12 Month										
High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	St.	Chgs	Open	Close	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	St.	Chgs	Open	Close	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	P/E	St.	Chgs	Open	Close	
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
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1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								1.74	1.74	AAV								
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Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value	Country	Value
USA	100.00	USA	100.00	USA	100.00	USA	100.00	USA	100.00
Canada	10.00	Canada	10.00	Canada	10.00	Canada	10.00	Canada	10.00
UK	5.00	UK	5.00	UK	5.00	UK	5.00	UK	5.00
France	3.00	France	3.00	France	3.00	France	3.00	France	3.00
Germany	2.00	Germany	2.00	Germany	2.00	Germany	2.00	Germany	2.00
Italy	1.00	Italy	1.00	Italy	1.00	Italy	1.00	Italy	1.00
Spain	0.50	Spain	0.50	Spain	0.50	Spain	0.50	Spain	0.50
Japan	0.20	Japan	0.20	Japan	0.20	Japan	0.20	Japan	0.20
China	0.10	China	0.10	China	0.10	China	0.10	China	0.10
India	0.05	India	0.05	India	0.05	India	0.05	India	0.05
South America	0.02	South America	0.02	South America	0.02	South America	0.02	South America	0.02
Africa	0.01	Africa	0.01	Africa	0.01	Africa	0.01	Africa	0.01
Oceania	0.005	Oceania	0.005	Oceania	0.005	Oceania	0.005	Oceania	0.005
Other	0.001	Other	0.001	Other	0.001	Other	0.001	Other	0.001



# Baldrige Describes Trade Dept. Plan

By Clyde H. Farnsworth  
New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — U.S. Commerce Secretary Malcolm Baldrige has given the first details of the administration's plans for what he called a "lean and mean" cabinet-level Department of Trade.

The secretary, who helped work out the reorganization with the plan's principal White House champion, Edwin Meese III, the presidential counselor, said Tuesday that he hoped Congress would approve it by the end of this year. He conceded, however, that such quick action was far from certain.

In the past, the U.S. trade representative, William E. Brock, has stressed his concerns that trade reorganization "could become a vehicle for a new agency with a highly protectionist mandate."

Mr. Baldrige said the new department would absorb "more or less intact" the office of the U.S. trade representative, with its staff of 131, and the economic and industry-related units of the Commerce Department. That department would then be dissolved.

The secretary said the new department would consolidate and improve trade policies and help the nation deal with what he projected would be a \$60-billion trade deficit this year — a 30-percent increase from the deficit recorded in 1982.

Robert J. Dole, Republican of Kansas and chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, has maintained what aides called a "deliberately neutral position" on the plan. His committee is split between William V. Roth Jr., Republican of



Malcolm Baldrige

Delaware, a strong supporter of the reorganization, and John D. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, an equally fervent opponent.

Members of the House trade subcommittee are reported by aides to be mostly opposed to the idea.

Mr. Baldrige stressed that the administration would oppose any congressional efforts to force unrelated functions into the new department, such as the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which is the biggest single unit of the Commerce Department.

He would not speculate on what might happen to NOAA, or to other units such as the Economic Development Administration, which makes loans to small business, and the Minority Business Development Agency.

The administration recently announced plans to sell NOAA's remote-sensing land and weather satellites, and perhaps later its ocean observing systems, raising concerns in Congress about the possibility of selling off all of the U.S. Weather Service, or indeed all of NOAA.

"Never would the Weather Service be affected by this proposal," Mr. Baldrige insisted, but he acknowledged that the future of NOAA and the other disparate agencies weighed in the trade-reorganization proposal.

NOAA has 14,500 of the 36,000 Commerce Department employees and its budget outlays of \$2.5 billion represent 33 percent of total Commerce outlays. Its task includes reporting the weather and urban

# India to Ask for ADB Loan

NEW DELHI — India will request a \$2-billion (\$200-million) loan from the Asian Development Bank during the ADB board of governors meeting, a Finance Ministry official said Wednesday.

The annual three-day meeting began Wednesday in Manila. The board is expected to deal with, among other issues, the question of whether to expel Taiwan as a member in favor of China.

India will seek the bank funds at commercial interest rates, the ministry official said. She said the loan thus would not affect the ADB's capacity to serve poorer countries, as they could be given aid from the bank's soft loan window, the Asian Development Fund.

India, the biggest shareholder in the ADB after Japan and the United States, applied for the loan in 1981, to be spread over five years starting this year. If the credit is approved it will carry an annual interest of 11 percent, the official said.

She said Finance Minister Pranab Mukherjee was likely to press India's case by arguing that it had not sought any aid from the bank since its foundation 16 years ago.

# U.K. Shipyard Workers Threaten Sit-Ins to Protest Planned Job Cuts

TYNEMOUTH, England — Representatives of Britain's 63,000 shipbuilding workers threatened Wednesday to stage sit-ins at the nation's 22 nationalized shipyards to protest planned job cuts.

About 500 union delegates meeting in Tynemouth, a port in northeast England, voted overwhelmingly to occupy the shipyards unless the state-owned British Shipbuilders lifted its threat to cut 9,000 jobs and freeze wages.

The protest would begin after the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Union received the company's final response on the proposed cutbacks.

Occupation of the shipyards could slow or halt production without the workers actually going out on strike.

Correction  
The name of ASEA, the Swedish electrical equipment maker, was misspelled in Tuesday's editions because of a transmission error.

# India Devalues Currency

NEW DELHI — The Reserve Bank of India has revised the rupee downward against the pound sterling to £6.321 per 100 rupees from £6.398, effective immediately.

# Iran May Be Violating OPEC Discount Ban

KUWAIT — Japan's commerce chief said Wednesday that Iran had granted his country a discount of \$2 a barrel off the official Iranian oil price on a new contract.

Such a discount would appear to violate an agreement adopted by the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries on March 14. The agreement said the 13 members were pledged to "avoid giving discounts in any form whatsoever."

The OPEC resolution was part of a price and production agreement designed to prevent a price war and to eliminate the oversupply of oil on world markets. The agreement included a \$5-a-barrel cut in the OPEC base price, although Iran said it would remain free to set its own price. It later set its price at \$28 a barrel.

Iran has conceded that because of its ongoing war with neighboring Iraq, it must charge less than its official price of \$28 a barrel to compensate buyers for the added cost of insuring tankers entering Iranian waters.

Sadam H. Yamanka, the Japanese minister of trade and industry, told a news conference at the end of a visit to Kuwait that the discount "offsets wartime risks" incurred by Japanese tankers.

# Joblessness Falls in W. Germany

BONN — Government hopes that an economic recovery is under way in West Germany was boosted Wednesday by figures showing a sharp decline in unemployment in April and an increase in new industrial orders.

Unemployment dropped by 133,000 to 2.25 million — 9.2 percent of the work force — in April, the federal labor office reported. It was the second successive steep monthly decline since a "postwar" unemployment record of 10.4 percent was set in February.

Josef Stigl, head of the labor office, said that after seasonal adjustments the underlying trend in the jobless figures was still upward but that the rise was slower than in the previous month.

New industrial orders rose in March by 1 percent from the previous month, with domestic demand leading the way with a 2-percent growth rate, the Economics Ministry said.

It said the rise in new orders, an early indicator of economic trends, was encouraging, particularly because it confirmed that there had been no collapse in demand after the expiration of a government investment bonus program at the end of 1982.

Industry feared that the scheme would make companies place orders ahead of schedule to qualify for the bonus, after which demand would drop off sharply.

**Viking Resources International N.V.**  
N.A.V. as of 29-4-83  
\$48.41 (D.Fs. 134.39)

**Information:**  
Pierzen, Helderling & Pierson N.V.,  
Herengracht 214, Amsterdam.

# Profit Is Reported by BA

(Continued from Page 9)  
to 37,500 from a peak of 58,200 in 1979. Sir John said another 2,500 jobs should be eliminated this year. The airline also canceled 35 unprofitable routes and closed 17 airport offices since 1981.

Such cost-cutting has impressed the government, which hopes to sell BA to private investors if the airline can whip itself into shape.

One shadow on BA's recovery

Weekly net asset value  
**Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.**  
on May 3, 1983: U.S. \$92.68.

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Helderling & Pierson N.V.,  
Herengracht 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

# EUROPEAN INVESTMENT BANK Luxembourg

**DM 200,000,000**  
**7 1/2 % Deutsche Mark Bearer Bonds of 1983/1993**

Offering Price: 100%  
Interest: 7 1/2 % p.a., payable annually on May 1  
Maturity: May 1, 1993  
Listing: Frankfurt am Main, Berlin, Düsseldorf, Hamburg and München

<b>Deutsche Bank</b> Aktiengesellschaft	<b>Dresdner Bank</b> Aktiengesellschaft
<b>Commerzbank</b> Aktiengesellschaft	<b>Westdeutsche Landesbank</b> Girozentrale
Baden-Württembergische Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Badische Kommune Landesbank — Girozentrale —
Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft	Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.	Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Banquehaus Gebrüder Bornemann	Richard Daus & Co., Bankiers
Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunebank —	DG Bank
Hamburgische Landesbank — Girozentrale —	Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Banquehaus Hermann Lampe Kommanditgesellschaft	Georg Heuck & Sohn Bankiers Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien
Merck, Finck & Co.	Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz — Girozentrale —
Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co.	B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
J. H. Stein	Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.	Trinkaus & Burkhart
	Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft
	Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft
	Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
	Delbrück & Co.
	Effektbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
	Heussche Landesbank — Girozentrale —
	Landesbank Saar Girozentrale
	Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
	Simonsbank Aktiengesellschaft
	Verein- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
	Westfälische Aktiengesellschaft

**REPUBLIK TUNESIEN**  
**MINISTERIUM FÜR VOLKSWIRTSCHAFT**  
**GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY**  
**BEKANNTGABE DER INTERNATIONALEN VORAUSWAHL**  
**N° P 3372**

Die Gafsa Phosphates Company beabsichtigt, durch nachstehende internationale Ausschreibung Angebote einzuladen für:

• Eine Studie der technischen und wirtschaftlichen Durchführbarkeit der Projekte des El-Khechab und Zed-Schib.

Die Gesellschaft führt zu diesem Zweck eine Vorauswahl geeigneter Anbieter durch, die dann gemäß nachstehendem Verfahren an der Ausschreibung teilnehmen können:

Die Anbieter müssen vor dem 30. Mai 1983 Unterlagen einschließlich schriftlicher Zeugnisse und der Lebensläufe aller gegebenenfalls an diesem Projekt beteiligten Mitarbeiter, sowie ihre schriftliche Zustimmung zu den Ausschreibungsbedingungen, die ab Veröffentlichungsdatum dieser Bekanntmachung gegen Zahlung von zwanzig Tunesischen Dinar (oder Gegenwert in Auslandszahlung) vom SERVICE GENERAL DER GAFSA PHOSPHATES COMPANY, 9, RUE DU ROYAUME D'ARABIE SAUDITE - TUNESIEN, erhältlich sind, in nachstehender Form einreichen:

Die Unterlagen der Anbieter sind in französischer Sprache abzufassen und an MONSIEUR LE DIRECTEUR DES ACHATS, LA CIE DES PHOSPHATES DE GAFSA, 2130 METLAOU - TUNESIEN, zu schicken.

Der äußere Umschlag muss folgende Aufschrift tragen: (NE PAS OUVRIR) A.O. N° 3372.

New Issue  
May 5, 1983

All these notes and bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

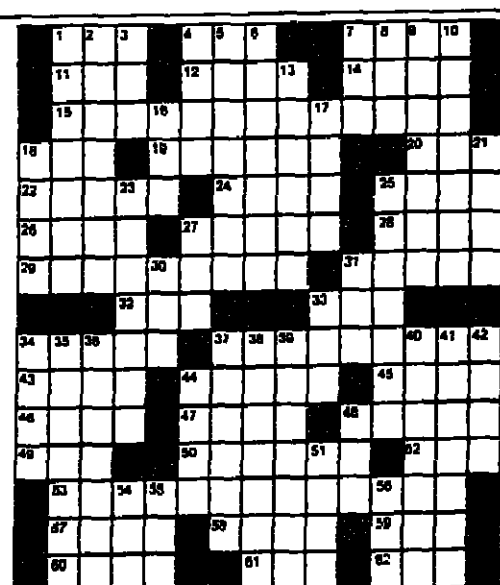
# KINGDOM OF DENMARK

**DM 100,000,000 7% Notes due 1988**  
**DM 100,000,000 8% Bonds due 1993**

<b>COMMERZBANK</b> Aktiengesellschaft	<b>DEUTSCHE BANK</b> Aktiengesellschaft	<b>UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND (SECURITIES) LIMITED</b>
<b>CREDIT COMMERCIAL DE FRANCE</b>	<b>KREDIETBANK INTERNATIONAL GROUP</b>	<b>ORION ROYAL BANK LIMITED</b>
<b>DEN DANSKE BANK</b> af 1871 Aktieselskab	<b>PRIVATBANKEN A/S</b>	<b>COPENHAGEN HANDELSBANK A/S</b>
Abu Dhabi Investment Company Abu Dhabi Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.) Algemeine Bank Nederland N.V. Amro International Limited Andelsbanken A/S Arab Banking Corporation (ABC) Badische Kommune Landesbank — Girozentrale — Banquehaus H. Aufhäuser Julius Baer International Limited Banca Commerciale Italiana Banca del Gottardo Bank of America International Limited Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft Aktiengesellschaft Bank Gutfreund, Kunz, Bungenier (Overseas) Limited Bank Mees & Hope N.V. Bank of Tokyo International Limited Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A. Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur Banque Générale du Luxembourg S.A. Banque Indosuez Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A. Banque Nationale de Paris Banque de Neufchâteau, Schumberger, Malet Banque Norddeutsche S.A. Banque Paribas Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg Banque de l'Union Européenne Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale Bayerische Vereinsbank Aktiengesellschaft Job. Berenberg, Gossler & Co. Bergan Bank A/S Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank Bremer Landesbank B.S.I. Underwriters Limited Chase des Dépôts et Consignations Chase Manhattan Capital Markets Group Chase Manhattan Limited CIBC Limited Citicorp Capital Markets Group County Bank Limited Creditanstalt-Bankverein Crédit Industriel et Commercial Crédit Lyonnais	Credito Italiano Credit Suisse First Boston Limited Delfia Europe Limited Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers Dalbrück & Co. Den norske Creditbank Deutsche Girozentrale — Deutsche Kommunebank — DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation Dornier Securities Ames Limited Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft Effektbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft Ernst & Young Ständewerke Enkeltid Limited Eurocomobiliare S.p.A. European Arab Bank Fællesbanken for Danmark Sparkasse Aktieselskab Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft Goldman Sachs International Corp. Hambros Bank Limited Hamburgische Landesbank Girozentrale Georg Heuck & Sohn Bankiers Kommanditgesellschaft auf Aktien Heussche Landesbank — Girozentrale — Hilf Samuel & Co. Limited The Hongkong Bank Group Industribank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino Kleider, Peabody International Limited Kleinwort, Benson Limited Kreditbank N.V. Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.l. Kuwait Investment Company (S.A.K.) Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz Aktiengesellschaft Landesbank Rheinland-Pfalz — Girozentrale — Landesbank Saar Girozentrale Landesbank Schleswig-Holstein Girozentrale Lehman Brothers Kuhn Loeb International, Inc. Lloyds Bank International Limited	LTCC International Limited Manufacturers Hanover Limited Metz and Young Weir International Limited Merck, Finck & Co. Merrill Lynch International & Co. B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co. Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A. Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited Morgan Stanley International National Bank of Abu Dhabi The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd. Nippon Credit International (HQ) Ltd. Norma International Limited Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale Nordrhein-Bank Zürich Österreichische Länderbank Sal. Oppenheim Jr. & Co. Stein, Helderling & Pierson N.V. PK Carstenbank (UK) Postbank Salomon Brothers International Scandinavisk Bank Limited J. Henry Schroder Wagg & Co. Limited Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated Société Générale Société Générale de Banque S.A. Sparkasse SDS Sumitomo Finance International Svenska Handelsbanken Group Swedbank Swiss Bank Corporation International Limited Trinkaus & Burkhart Union Bank of Norway Ltd. Verein- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft M.M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co. S.G. Warburg & Co. Ltd. Westfälische Aktiengesellschaft WestLB Asia Limited Williams and Glyn's Bank plc Wood Gundy Limited Württembergische Kommune Landesbank Girozentrale Yamachi International (Europe) Limited



## CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- Shave the lawn
  - Ending for cash or cloth
  - Nadelhorn and Adlerhorn
  - Summer, in Savile
  - Fasten, in Pile
  - Brilliant's way out
  - With 53 Across, start of a Sandburg poem
  - Top card
  - Straiten
  - Dyer's need
  - Composer of "The Bohemian Girl"
  - Rat follower
  - French hillside vineyard
  - Different: Comb. form
  - dust
  - Mani music makers, for short
  - Song by Gertrude Stein
  - In (tossed)
  - Cry's companion
  - Undeclared
  - Make tracks
  - Frequent warning in L.A.
- DOWN**
- Sec. of the Navy, 1906-8
  - James Earl Jones role
  - Munchkinlike
  - the Bird
  - Its highest point is Scafell Pike
  - Manicotti
  - Slamang, e.g.
  - Scheldt feeder
  - Nettle
  - U.S. and state groups
  - Flaubert's Enna
  - "For shame!"
  - Dole out
  - Rhyme scheme
  - Dick Tracy's Trueheart
  - Loud, strident voice
  - One kind of cloud
  - Give the double-o
  - Kind of reaction
  - Org. founded in 1947
  - Fish, or list
  - Griffith's operation
  - 1960 Broadway musical
  - Product of wet crushing of ore
  - Latin prepositional pair
  - Road
  - repairers' sign
  - Comptroller
  - Made a new assessment
  - Fox or turkey attachment
  - approval
  - Daughbys' org.
  - Virginia willow
  - Boson jetsam
  - Shale distillate
  - Site for a drum

©New York Times, edited by Eugene Maletsky.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



## JUMBLE

THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Hans Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form our ordinary words.

RESEA

YAHIR

VOALAW

SOWDAH

Print answer here: IT

Yesterday's Jumbles: DECAY, GRIEF, VERMIN, SEPTIC

Answer: What the wheezing of the getaway car was—A "SAFE" DRIVER

(Answers tomorrow)

WHY SHE CRITICIZED HIM FOR STARTING OFF ON THE WRONG FOOT.

(Answers tomorrow)

Print answer here: IT

Yesterday's Jumbles: DECAY, GRIEF, VERMIN, SEPTIC

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(Answers tomorrow)

WHY SHE CRITICIZED HIM FOR STARTING OFF ON THE WRONG FOOT.

## PEANUTS



## BLONDIE



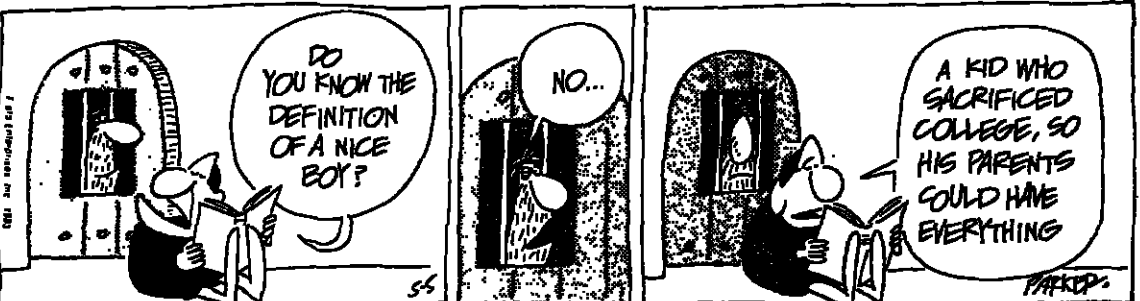
## BEETLE BAILEY



## ANDY CAPP



## WIZARD OF ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## BOOKS

## THE LONESOME GODS

By Louis L'Amour.

\$14.95 hardcover

## HONDO

By Louis L'Amour.

\$12.95 hardcover, \$2.50 paperback.

Both published by Bantam, 666 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y. 10103.

Reviewed by Charles Champlin

IT started quietly enough, with a paperback original called "Hondo," published by Fawcett in 1953. This month, 33 books later, Louis L'Amour is bringing out a new novel, "The Lonesome Gods," and its first hardcover edition of 100,000 copies pushes beyond 130 million the number of L'Amours that have rolled off the presses in his three prolific decades.

L'Amour, say his publishers, quoting a Saturday Review survey, is one of the four best-selling living novelists in the world (the other three: Harold Robbins, Irving Wallace and Barbara Cartland). He stands alone as the best-selling Western novelist of them all, behind only Zane Grey, Ernest Haycock, Luke Short, Max Brand. In 1982 alone, Bantam shipped 7 million copies of new and backlist L'Amour titles and the company thinks only Stephen King and Danielle Steel enjoy comparable sales.

Seek after the secret of his truly remarkable popularity, and L'Amour himself offers an answer. In a brief introduction to a new edition of "Hondo," Bantam has published to commemorate his 30th anniversary in print, L'Amour writes:

"I am of arms and men, not of presidents, kings, generals, or passing explorers, but of those who survived their personal, lonely Alamos, men who drove the cattle, plowed the furrows, built their shelters against the wind, the men who built a nation."

"I do not need to go to Thermopylae or the Plains of Marathon for heroism. I find it here on the frontier."

The rhetoric and the reasoning alike speak volumes (84 to date, an 85th—the 17th in his epic-size history of the Sackett family—is due this summer).

L'Amour provides heroes—and heroines—in a time when they seem scarce in both fact and fiction. His loners carry forward the great tradition of the popular Western novel, and stay safely on the far side of 1900, before the frontier had closed, while a man still had room to swing a cat and could ride for days without seeing another soul.

Hondo Lane is an archetype, older than L'Amour, older than Grey, at least as old as James Fenimore Cooper's Leatherstocking heroes.

"He was a big man," Hondo Lane was, "wide-shouldered, with the lean, hard-boned face of the desert rider. There was no softness in him. His toughness was ingrained and deep, without cruelty, yet quick, hard and dangerous. Whatever wells of gentleness might lie

within him were guarded and deep." It is the stuff the dreams of readers are made of, and the dreams are set in a land and time that defy demythologizing, no matter how hard some writers have tried.

If L'Amour celebrates the men and women who tamed the Wild West, he walks on the wild side, before the tanners had done their work so well there was nothing left but fawns, lawns and the parent-teacher association.

The theme is promise, a greater valley and a brighter tomorrow just beyond the next hills. The life is violent and testing, cool courage and savvy as much necessities as a broad-brimmed hat and a good horse.

The ground rules of the Western have changed considerably since the earliest days, and L'Amour honors the older virtues but also the changes. No small part of his success rests in his understanding of and respect for the Indians, their lore, their lives, their defiance of a dire destiny. Indeed, L'Amour's introduction to "Hondo" concludes with a tribute to a Cheyenne warrior named Monse Road and a quotation from Chief Joseph of the Nez Perce.

In "The Lonesome Gods," L'Amour's hero is a small boy, half-Anglo, half-Californio, mother dead, father dying as he tries to return the boy to his grandfather in Rio Pico's Los Angeles.

The grandfather wants the boy dead: a mixed-blood blot to be erased from the family's pure Spanish escutcheon; and the lad, now a fugitive orphan, grows up in the desert, befriended by Indians, absorbing their skills.

L'Amour is nothing if not a storyteller, and he is at his best conveying action and the textures, lights and sounds of the desert. Self-taught and a jack of all trades before he turned to writing, L'Amour has become a treasury of Western fact, and he uses it to good effect to give his scenes and stories authenticity.

He needs all the authenticity he can muster for "The Lonesome Gods" because his lengthy saga of the boy and his complicated pre-history, his friendship with a pioneering Los Angeles entrepreneur, the mystery of a grant in the desert, the good guys and the bad guys and the murepent old grandfather, seems so uncharacteristically diffuse and sprawling that the author as connoisseur keeps showing through the seams.

L'Amour this time also reveals—more than I remember from earlier books—a tendency to teach and preach, to put sermons in the mouth of the dying father or into the boy's memory. Sometimes the homilies are appropriate enough, as when the wagon is trying to slip past some Indians.

"We could fight," the boy says. "Yes, son, we could," his father explains, "but fighting's something you do when you've tried everything else."

Whatever its difficulties compared to L'Amour's earlier work (and the difficulties can be said to arise from confidence and ambition, not from weariness), "The Lonesome Gods" is unlikely to deter L'Amour's gallop through publishing history.

Charles Champlin wrote this review for the Los Angeles Times.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

A player who is planning to open the bidding in a minor suit and has four of each has a relatively free choice. There are five schools of thought: always clubs; always diamonds; random choice; the weaker (conningly) to inhibit a lead; and the stronger (to help partner's lead).

The problem is seldom one of earth-shattering importance, but it was on the diamond deal. A large number of North-South pairs arrived in the "hopeless" contract of six hearts, and some of them made it.

The North-South bidding often developed as shown in the diagram, whether East had opened one diamond or one club. It was hard to diagnose

the massive duplication in the diamond suit and the fact that a loser in each black suit was virtually unavoidable.

Those East players who opened one club, perhaps because they wished to guide partner's lead in a hypothetical defensive situation, were vindicated on this occasion. West led a club against six hearts, and South had no chance.

If the opening bid was one diamond, for any of the possible reasons, West had a more difficult decision to make. Some decided that South was fully prepared for a diamond lead, and therefore picked a black suit and were satisfied with the result.

But some West players gratified their desires by leading a diamond. If East made the normal play of the king, it was easy to make the slam.

And even if East was inspired to play low, it did not help him, by continuing diamonds and ruffing twice in the dummy South could discard clubs three times and concede just one spade trick.

**NORTH (D)**  
410876  
410854  
410832  
410810

**EAST**  
410832  
410810  
410788  
410766

**SOUTH**  
410876  
410854  
410832  
410810

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
North: 1♦, 2♦, 3♦, 4♦, 5♦, 6♦, 7♦.  
East: 1♣, 2♣, 3♣, 4♣, 5♣, 6♣, 7♣.  
South: 1♥, 2♥, 3♥, 4♥, 5♥, 6♥, 7♥.  
West: 1♠, 2♠, 3♠, 4♠, 5♠, 6♠, 7♠.

West led the diamond three.

Amsterdam				Frankfurt				Other Markets				Tokyo				Canadian Stock Markets			
High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close	High	Low	Open	Close
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
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ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
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ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
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ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
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ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.40	12.50
ABN	12.50	12.40	12.50	AEG	12.50	12.40	12.50	AAEP	12.50	12.40	12.50	ACI	12.50	12.40	12.50	Alcan	12.50	12.	



## SPORTS

## Oilers Gain Finals; Islanders Win, 8-3

**United Press International**  
CHICAGO — Wayne Gretzky scored one goal and added two assists and Jaroslav Poupal had two first-period goals, enabling the Edmonton Oilers to defeat the Chicago Black Hawks, 6-3, here Tuesday.

## NHL PLAYOFFS

night and complete a four-game sweep of the Campbell Conference final.

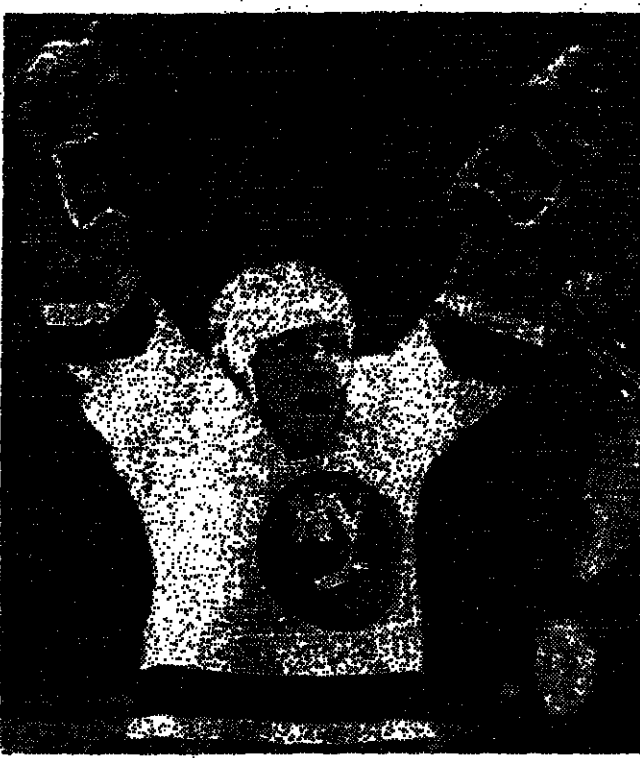
The triumph moved the Oilers into the Stanley Cup finals for the first time. They will play the winner of the Wales Conference final between the New York Islanders and Boston Bruins. New York leads that series, 3-1.

Edmonton built a 4-0 lead in the first period, with Gretzky opening the scoring with his 12th playoff goal after taking perfect pass from Glenn Anderson at the blue line and skating in to beat goalie Murray Bannerman at 2:46.

Poupal made it 2-0 with his first career playoff goal on a power play 61 seconds later. Anderson followed with another power-play goal and Poupal's second goal came at 16:49.

The Black Hawks scored at 17:12 when Darryl Sutter took a Tom Lyniak pass and beat goalie Andy Moog from the slot.

In the second period, Jarri Kurri, taking a pass from Gretzky, scored on a slapshot from the left circle. Steve Lamer cut the lead at 4:51, but Dave Hunter's tally at 18:20 gave the Oilers a 6-2 edge. Curt Fraser scored on a power play at 11:23 of the third period to end the scoring.



Mike Bossy, celebrating his hat trick against Boston.

"The game was over in the first period," said Chicago Coach Orval Tessier. "We were, so tense we couldn't do anything we wanted. We had both feet in the same individual sport. Hockey is not. You win with 20 players or you lose with 20 players. Right now, we're in the best stretch we've ever been in."

Said Gretzky, whose passing is one reason the Oilers seldom take bad shots: "You know you don't win with one player unless it's an individual sport. Hockey is not. You win with 20 players or you lose with 20 players. Right now, we're in the best stretch we've ever been in."

more than offset a two-goal, one assist performance by the Bruins' Mike Krushelnyski.

The series resumes Thursday night in Boston. Bossy snapped a 2-2 tie at 4:05 of the second period and, at 2:53 of the third, ignited a five-goal Islander explosion — Duane Sutter, Bossy again, Potvin and Bob Nystrom scored within 5:29 to bring a chant of "We want Gretzky!" from the Nassau Coliseum crowd. The Bruins' Rick Middleton finally ended the barrage with a power-play goal at 12:41.

Following Bossy's tie breaker, the Bruins could no longer stick to their tight checking game. "Boston got behind and opened it up, taking chances to try to score and get closer," noted Islander goalie Billy Smith, who was spectacular in the first period but faced only two shots in the second. "We knocked a couple of pucks out of the air, got 2-on-1s and scored."

Bossy, relatively quiet in the early stages of the playoffs, began to click in Game 3 with a goal and three assists. The hat trick gave him 11 goals and 18 points in the playoffs.

"He got three beautiful goals," said the Islander coach, Al Arbour. "It's nice to see him get the rifle going again."

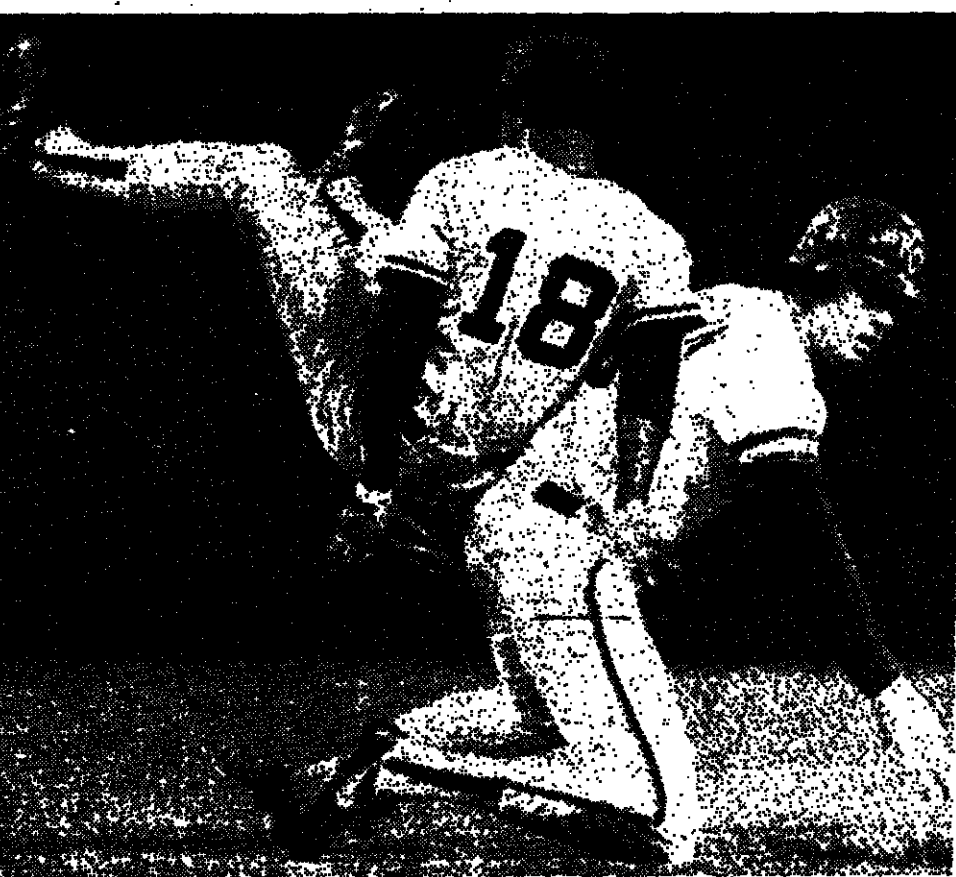
Bossy extended his career playoff power-play goal record to 28. The right wing's second tally of the game also proved to be the game-winner, giving him three game-winning playoff goals this year and 12 in his career, equalling Clark Gillies's club record.

## Horner, Chambliss Power Braves Past Expos

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
MONTREAL — Bob Horner and Chris Chambliss hit back-to-back fourth-inning home runs here Tuesday night to help the Atlanta Braves defeat the Montreal Expos, 5-2.

Trailing, 1-0, the Braves rallied against rookie Dick Grapenthin after a 23-minute rain delay in the fourth. Rafael Ramirez and Claudio Washington singled before Horner hit his sixth homer of the year. Chambliss followed with his fifth of the season, making the score 4-1.

Working in relief of Scott Sanderson, Grapenthin lost in his first



Joe Simpson upended Yankee second baseman Andre Robertson, preventing a double play in Tuesday's third inning. The Royals scored two runs in the third and went on to win, 5-2.

## BASEBALL ROUNDUP

major-league outing. Sanderson left the game after being spiked on the right foot by Washington while Sanderson was covering first base in the opening inning.

Rookie Rick Belandier went eight innings for the Braves to raise his record to 2-0. Terry Foster got the last three outs to record his third save.

**Astros 7, Mets 4**

In New York, Houston scored five runs in the second and went on to beat the Mets, 7-4. In their big inning, the Astros took advantage of two errors, and Omar Moreno lashed a two-out, two-run single. Joe Niekro took the victory. Craig Swan was the loser in New York's fourth consecutive defeat.

**Phillies 13, Reds 7**

In Philadelphia, Bob Diaz hit a three-run home run and Mike Schmidt drove in three runs with a double and a single in a nine-run third that carried the Phillies to a 13-7 victory over Cincinnati. Philadelphia sent 14 men to the plate against Frank Pastore (2-4) and Ben Hayes in the third, punching eight hits and three walks for its biggest inning of the season.

**Padres 4, Cardinals 3**

In San Diego, Dave Dravecky scattered nine hits over seven innings and singled home, the winning run in the second to lead the Padres to a 4-3 victory over St. Louis.

**Giants 5, Cubs 4**

In San Francisco, Tom O'Malley drove in two runs with a single and a sacrifice fly to lead Giants past Chicago, 5-4. The Cubs committed three errors, and two by third baseman Ron Cey — which led to three unearned runs.

**Dodgers 5, Pirates 4**

In Los Angeles, Ken Landreaux opened the fifth with a homer to lead the Dodgers to a 5-4 decision over Pittsburgh. Landreaux's third inning run off reliever Lee Tunnell and increased the Los Angeles lead to 5-1. Alejandro Pena, making only his second major-league start, went five innings to gain his fourth victory in

five decisions. Jim Bibby, in his first start since 1981, took the loss.

**Rangers 7, Blue Jays 2**

In the American League, in Toronto, Larry Parrish drove in three runs with a two-run homer and a double and Jim Sundberg added a two-run home run to pace Texas past the Blue Jays, 7-2. Jon Matlack (2-1) pitched 6 2/3 scoreless innings to get credit for the victory with Dave Tobik finishing up for his third save.

**Orioles 4, Angels 2**

In Baltimore, Cal Ripken hit a two-run eighth-inning homer that carried the Orioles to a 4-2 victory over California. With the score tied, 2-2, Dan Ford walked to open

the inning off Geoff Zahn (3-2), and Ripken hit a shot to left field for his third home run of the year.

Mike Flanagan (4-0) allowed seven hits and struck out eight, including Rod Carew and Reggie Jackson twice each.

**Red Sox 3, A's 1**

In Boston, Dwight Evans's three-run homer backed the combined six-hit pitching of Dennis Ekersley and Bob Stanley as the Red Sox downed Oakland, 3-1. With one out in the third, Glenn Hoffman and Jerry Remy singled before Evans lined his fourth home run of the year — and third against the A's — off Bill Krueger (2-3). Ekersley (3-1) allowed five hits and

struck out four over eight innings, with Stanley pitching the ninth for his seventh save.

**Royals 5, Yankees 2**

In Kansas City, Missouri, Hal McKee reached base four times on three singles and a walk and scored twice, while Frank White chipped in a bases-empty homer to lift the Royals to a 5-2 triumph over New York. White's first home run of 1983 triggered a two-run third that broke a 2-2 tie and made a winner of Paul Splittorf (1-1).

**Indians 3, Twins 1**

In Minneapolis, Bert Blyleven pitched a four-hitter and struck out 10 men over eight innings and Andre Thornton hit a bases-empty homer to lead Cleveland to a 3-1 decision over Minnesota.

**White Sox 7, Brewers 6**

In Chicago, Harold Baines drove in four runs with a pair of singles to lead the White Sox to a 7-6 verdict over Milwaukee. Baines put Chicago ahead, 3-1, in the third with a two-run single off starter Chuck Porter (0-1). Jerry Kosman, working in relief of Rich Dotson (4-1), gave up a two-run homer in the seventh to Robin Yount.

**Tigers 2, Mariners 1**

In Seattle, Lance Parrish, who was 3-for-4 on the night, hit Bill Caudill's first pitch of the 11th inning for a home run that lifted Detroit past the Mariners, 2-1.

## Tuesday's Baseball Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Calif. 5, N.Y. 4	St. Louis 5, Phila. 2
Balt. 5, Tor. 2	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Chi. 5, Minn. 2	Los Angeles 5, Pitt. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Calif. 5, N.Y. 4	St. Louis 5, Phila. 2
Balt. 5, Tor. 2	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Chi. 5, Minn. 2	Los Angeles 5, Pitt. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4

AMERICAN LEAGUE	NATIONAL LEAGUE
Calif. 5, N.Y. 4	St. Louis 5, Phila. 2
Balt. 5, Tor. 2	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Chi. 5, Minn. 2	Los Angeles 5, Pitt. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4
Ind. 3, Minn. 1	San Diego 5, San Fran. 4

## Major League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Philadelphia	18	7	.717	0
St. Louis	17	7	.708	1
Atlanta	17	9	.654	1 1/2
Pittsburgh	10	10	.500	5 1/2
New York	6	14	.300	9 1/2
Chicago	6	14	.300	9 1/2

AMERICAN LEAGUE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Los Angeles	16	5	.762	0
San Diego	13	7	.650	3
San Francisco	13	7	.650	3
Houston	10	10	.500	6 1/2
Seattle	10	10	.500	6 1/2

## Golf Leaders

THE ASSOCIATED PRESS	SCORES
PONTE VEDRA BEACH, Fla. — Leaders on the Professional Golfers Association tour through the Byron Nelson Classic.	
1. Larry Mize, 63 (81)	2. Hal Sutton, 63 (81)
3. Ben Crenshaw, 63 (81)	4. Tom Kite, 63 (81)
5. Greg Norman, 63 (81)	6. Jay Haas, 63 (81)
7. John Mahaffey, 63 (81)	8. Tom Watson, 63 (81)
9. Fuzzy Zoeller, 63 (81)	10. Bob Eastwood, 63 (81)

## Tennis Leaders

MEN (Through May 1)	WOMEN (Through May 1)
1. Ivan Lendl, 52,275	1. Martina Navratilova, 52,275
2. Guillermo Vilas, 52,275	2. Chris Evert Lloyd, 52,100
3. John McEnroe, 52,100	3. Andrea Jaeger, 52,100
4. Mats Wilander, 51,675	4. Tracy Austin, 51,675
5. Brian Gottfried, 51,675	5. Pam Shriver, 51,675
6. Boris Becker, 51,675	6. Kathy Jordan, 51,675
7. Kevin Curren, 51,675	7. Sherry Peck, 51,675
8. Bill Scanlon, 51,675	8. Steve Denton, 51,675
9. Steve Denton, 51,675	9. Steve Denton, 51,675
10. Jimmy Connors, 51,675	10. Jimmy Connors, 51,675

## Kissinger Enlists Vance in U.S. Cup Crusade

By Lawrie Mifflin  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Henry A. Kissinger has faced many challenges in top-level international diplomacy. So has Cyrus R. Vance. Now the two former secretaries of state are allied in a new diplomatic venture, with the Fédération Internationale de Football Association, as they try to overturn a decision that is almost certain to be upheld.

At stake is the 1986 site for soccer's World Cup. The quadrennial championship offers not just the potential for millions of dollars of tournament revenue, but international sports fame exceeding even that of the Olympics. Television surveys indicate that the 1982 cup matches were watched by 1.3 billion people, more than a quarter of the world's population.

FIFA, soccer's international governing body, has all but confirmed Mexico as the host nation for the 1986 World Cup. But Kissinger wants the games in the United States. Last weekend he persuaded Vance to join the cause. He has also enlisted numerous prominent U.S. corporate leaders.

Kissinger said that a joint resolution of Congress supporting the bid was expected to pass this week. "Our basic mood is positive now," said Kissinger, chairman of the U.S. World Cup Organizing Committee. "We have put together an outstanding preparation that meets every objection FIFA could possibly have."

It is through FIFA that such national bodies as the U.S. Soccer Federation may apply to stage the World Cup. Originally, Colombia was scheduled to stage the event but withdrew last October for financial considerations. A special FIFA committee, charged with reviewing the three replacement applicants, has rejected the applications of the United States and Canada, following an inspection tour of Mexico's facilities, it de-

cided to recommend that country.

The USSF has asked for a reconsideration, and FIFA has teleaxed back asking for our reasons," Kissinger said. "We hope to get at least another hearing on May 20 in Stockholm."

That is where the final decision will be made by FIFA's executive committee. Kissinger said he would probably accompany the USSF president, Gene Edwards, to Stockholm to help lead the case. In the meantime he is lobbying and negotiating behind the scenes.

He has spoken, he said, to Dr. Hermann Neubauer of West Germany, a FIFA vice president and the chairman of the federation's five-man committee on site selection. At home, Kissinger is mobilizing support from the private sector and working to cut red tape on government matters related to the cup bid.

"We are getting broad-based public and political support now, including a number of leading business executives joining our organizing committee," Kissinger said. Among them are the chief

executives of Ford, PepsiCo, R.J. Reynolds and Norton Simon, he said, adding that other corporate leaders were also interested.

Kissinger believes the FIFA committee's pro-Mexico decision, announced March 31, was based on "a misunderstanding."

In January, the federation sent to the soccer federations of the United States, Canada and Mexico a document called "Terms of Reference" detailing the requirements for approval of a country as host for the World Cup. After the bids were submitted, the special committee indicated the United States had not met those requirements; therefore, the committee would not inspect U.S. facilities.

"When the original presentation was made, the USSF people thought it was basically a set of talking points, which would be expanded upon when the inspection committee came to visit," said Kissinger. "The committee in turn thought there were gaps in the presentation, and so decided not to visit. So there was no opportunity to fill the gaps."

One objection by the committee was that government guarantees — on such matters as visas, currency exchange, customs clearance, security measures and ticket and hotel prices — were not provided.

"Our presentation said we would provide the same guarantees on those matters as were provided for the 1984 Olympics, in Los Angeles," said Kissinger, who is also vice chairman of the USSF and vice chairman of Kissinger's committee.

Kissinger said, "We have the full support of the White House that the Olympic provisions will also apply to the World Cup," and "just the paperwork" remains.

"I'd be amazed if the FIFA executive committee didn't give us a hearing now, after all the efforts that have been made and after a Congressional resolution, and after we've met all the objections," Kissinger said.



Cyrus Vance

Asked if he thought FIFA's executive committee was serious about reconsidering a U.S. bid, Kissinger said, "I think they will be by the time we get through."

## Havelange Reaffirms Mexico

The president of FIFA, Joao Havelange, said Tuesday that Mexico remains the leading candidate to stage the 1986 World Cup final, United Press International reported from Rio de Janeiro.

Major financial interests in the United States are grouped behind baseball, he said. "There is no room for soccer to expand." He said the best U.S. stadiums are for baseball and that preparations for the 1984 Los Angeles Olympics indicated the scope of the country's problem in catering to soccer. "The fields that have been allocated are no good for soccer," he said.

Havelange remarked that U.S. concern in hosting the World Cup seemed to be commercial rather than sporting.

## Nixon Excels as Lakers Sink Blazers, 116-108

**Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches**  
INGLEWOOD, California — The Los Angeles Lakers defeated the Portland Trail Blazers, 116-108.

## NBA PLAYOFFS

here Tuesday night to become the third team to qualify for the National Basketball Association's conference finals.

Norm Nixon scored a career-high 36 points and the Lakers held off a closing surge that clinched a Western Conference semifinal series, 4-1.

The defending NBA champions will meet the winner of the San Antonio-Denver series for the conference title. The Philadelphia 76ers and Milwaukee Bucks will play for the Eastern crown.

Nixon put on a dazzling shooting exhibition in the first half. After missing his first attempt, he drilled 10 straight floor shots to lead the Lakers to a 66-42 halftime advantage. With a 90-66 bulge at the end of the third period, Los Angeles appeared to be on its way to a rout. But the Trail Blazers

clipped away, and a lay-up by Jimmy Jones with two minutes left in the game pulled Portland to within 108-97.

Quick baskets by Magic Johnson and Michael Cooper, however,

gave the Lakers a 15-point margin. In the final minute, Paxson connected on a 3-point shot to make the score 114-106, but the Lakers held on. Paxson led Portland with 32 points, 13 in the final quarter.

Johnson added 25 points and 15 assists for the winners, while Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, who averaged 23 points in the first four games, finished with 21 points and 11 rebounds.

Jamaal Wilkes contributed 18 points, while Cooper had 8 — the only points Los Angeles got from its bench.

Calvin Natt added 17 points and 11 rebounds for the Blazers, while reserve Limon Townes scored 13, all in the final period.

Bothered by tendinitis, Nixon was the only Laker starter who shot under 50 percent during the regular season (the shot 48 percent), and the slump continued into the first four games of the playoffs.

"I needed a big game," said Nixon. "When I was in my groove in the second and third quarters, my teammates kept feeding me. It was critical because I'm expected to have a good game."

But after reflecting on his 17-for-25 night from the floor, he dejectedly said, "It's all a night's work."

Said Laker Coach Pat Riley: "Norman had the game of his life."



Norm Nixon

## Transition

## BASEBALL

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**  
BALTIMORE — Placed Jim Palmer, pitcher, on the 15-day disabled list.

CALIFORNIA — Options Doug Corbett, pitcher, to Edmonton of the Pacific Coast League.

DETROIT — Recalled Dave Rucker, pitcher, from Evansville of the American Association. Sold Bob Jones, pitcher, to the Montreal Expos. Wichita farm club of the American Association.

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**  
HOUSTON — Recalled Luis Puleo, catcher, from Tucson of the Pacific Coast League. Optioned John Mitterick, catcher, to Tucson.

LOS ANGELES — Placed Keith Thomas, infielder, on the 15-day disabled list.

NEW YORK — Transferred John Stearns, catcher, from the 15-day to the 30-day disabled list.

PHILADELPHIA — Options Bob Denker, outfielder, to Seattle of the Eastern League. Activated Morry Bystron, pitcher.

SAN DIEGO — Signed Dick Williams, manager, and Jack McKeon, general manager, through the 1986 season.

SAN FRANCISCO — Optioned Mike Christ, pitcher, to Phoenix of the Pacific Coast League.

**FOOTBALL**  
CANADIAN FOOTBALL LEAGUE  
BRITISH COLUMBIA — Signed David Glenn, wide receiver, and Michael Olson, defensive back.

SASKATCHEWAN — Signed Karl Maroon, quarterback, to a multiyear contract.

WINNIPEG — Signed Dennis Horvath and Alton Hill, wide receivers.

**NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE**  
ATLANTA — Signed Reggie Miller, punter, Don Benis, defensive tackle, Ben Venable, tight end, and Don Outt, offensive line, to free agent contracts.

ST. LOUIS — Signed Fernando Burgos, quarterback, Alex Falcinelli, placekicker, and Michael Johnson, punter, to a series of one-year contracts.

TAMPA BAY — Signed Mark Barousse and Herbert Harris, wide receivers; Joe Furraro and Chris Womack, defensive ends; Paul Gilchrist and Greg Harmon, linebackers; Jim Coles, running back, and Bob Hewitt, quarterback.

**UNITED STATES FOOTBALL LEAGUE**  
WASHINGTON — Signed Mike Muller, linebacker.

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## ART BUCHWALD

## Adolf Writes Again

WASHINGTON — I'm not saying I have enough evidence yet to back it up, but just suppose Adolf Hitler were still alive and living in a nursing home in East Germany.

He is visited by his literary agent.

"Adolf, we need more diaries."

"I wrote 60 for you already. How many can I produce?"

"I can sell as many as you can write. There seems to be an insatiable appetite for them in the West."

"My arm hurts. Why can't I dictate them to a secretary and have them typed up?"

"Because they have to be in your own handwriting. The publishers at Stern are not fools. Here's a brand new black book with your seal on it. Start writing."

"What should I write?"

"Write something nice about Winston Churchill."

"Who is Winston Churchill?"

"He was the prime minister of Great Britain during World War II."

"I don't remember him. Was he the fellow with the umbrella?"

"No, that was Neville Chamberlain. Churchill was the chubby one with the cigar. You hated him."

"Why should I write something nice about him if I hated him?"

"Because we're using the diaries to change your image. We want the world to think you were really a nice person."

"Who says I wasn't a nice person?"

"There are a lot of people who didn't know the real you. Historians have been painting you as a maniac."

"Have them shut."

"Look, Adolf, I don't have much time. Here's an old pen, just like the one you used in 1944. Think of something nice to say about Churchill."

"What about this? 'Churchill is up to his old tricks again, chasing women. I can't have people like this in the party.'"

"No, Adolf, I don't think the historians will buy that. Why don't you say you admired Churchill as a war leader, and you have to give him credit for the way he handled Roosevelt."

"Who's Roosevelt?"

"He was president of the United States."

"Was he a Jew?"

"No, he wasn't."

"I never liked Jews."

"The world knows that, Adolf. But don't put it in your diary. It will only add to the bad things they've been saying about you. In order for these diaries to really sell, you've got to show a different Adolf Hitler from the one the public knows. We want history to think of Hitler as a person who loved his dog and his mistress, and had contempt for the Nazis who surrounded him. Now let's see you write something in the notebook."

"I'm tired. I want to take a nap."

"You can sleep later, Adolf. I need these notebooks. We're talking about millions of German marks — West German marks. You and Eva will never have to worry about your old age again. If you don't want to write about Churchill, write something about Hermann Göring."

"I haven't seen Hermann in years. How is the fat slob?"

"He's dead. He committed suicide at Nuremberg."

"It serves him right. He didn't know beans about running a Luftwaffe."

"Write that. The historians will be fascinated as to what you really thought of Göring."

"I don't want to write about Göring. He was such a dummkopf."

"Then write about Eva. It wouldn't hurt to get a little sex in the diaries."

"What's sex?"

"Oh for heaven's sakes, Adolf. I don't care what you write. Just fill up the pages with gibberish. Those idiots at Stern don't care what it is as long as it's in your own handwriting."

"Ach. It's a waste of time. If you're such a hotshot agent how come I haven't been invited on the Phil Donahue show?"

"He wants you badly, Adolf. But after all the Klaus Barbie publicity, the CIA is still arguing whether or not to slip you a visa."

## Robert Duvall

Viewed as a Fine Character Actor,  
He Is Now Branching Out  
Into Directing

By Leslie Bennetts

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — He has been called "the American Olivier," but although he has appeared in 33 films in the last 20 years — some of them major hits — and has acted on Broadway as well, he can still walk down the street without being recognized.

He has played roles ranging from a retarded reclusive in a small Southern town ("To Kill a Mockingbird") to a ruthless television network head ("Network") to a Mafia consigliere ("The Godfather") to a U.S. Air Force colonel who relishes the smell of napalm and goes surfing in between incinerating Vietnamese villages ("Apocalypse Now"). And yet despite his astonishing range and two decades of critical acclaim, he is still viewed more as a fine character actor in supporting roles than as a major star around whom a movie can be built.

But at the age of 52, Robert Duvall has reached what he calls a kind of halfway point in his own career — and while he is not dissatisfied with what he has done so far, he intends to operate differently in the future, steering his own course rather than contenting himself with whatever jobs happen his way.

He is in a good position to do so at the moment. As the star of "Tender Mercies," his latest film, Duvall has won high praise for his portrayal of Mac Sledge, a has-been country-and-western singer defeated by alcohol and a poisonous marriage who achieves a kind of redemption through the tender mercies of a new wife and stepson.

And this month "Angelo My Love," a film about a young gypsy, which Duvall wrote and directed, premiered in New York. Duvall has been working on it for five years, since a day in 1977 when he was strolling past the corner of Columbus Avenue and

71st Street in Manhattan, and happened to overhear a pint-size child saying passionately to a young woman in her 20s, "Patricia, if you don't love me no more, I'm going to move to Cincinnati."

Duvall stopped to talk to the boy, a 7-year-old gypsy named Angelo Evans, and found him so compelling that he decided to make a film about him. "His presence was so strange and magnetic, so different from any kid I'd ever seen," Duvall explains. "I thought, This kid should be in a movie. I figured there was something special there, and I really wanted to do it."

"Angelo" marked Duvall's second experience as a director; his first, "We're Not the Jet Set," released in 1977, was a documentary about a Nebraska farm family.

After some initial apprehension, Duvall wrote the story for "Angelo" himself, encouraged to do so by Gail Youngs, who last year became his second wife. They met when Duvall starred on Broadway in "American Buffalo" with his brother, John Savage. Youngs, an actress and singer, served as associate producer of "Angelo."

The story line evolved gradually. "Place by place, I got something together, after doing a lot of research and traveling with gypsies," Duvall says. "I wasn't sure I wanted to do it, but I thought if I kept hanging around, maybe that would spark something off."

He himself provided "every cent" of the \$1 million needed to make the film, which is scheduled to be shown at the Cannes Film Festival. Instead of professional actors, Duvall used real gypsies, and Angelo's entire family play themselves in the movie. "I told them, 'I don't want anybody to act' in this movie," Duvall says. "The whole experience reinforced what I had always thought, which is that you should be as natural and truthful as possible and try to act as little as you can."

Duvall's own career is a testament to that credo; he seems to become a character rather than a star, a role, often transforming himself to such an extent that he is almost unrecognizable from one movie to the next. One is never conscious of watching Duvall act.

He prepares carefully for each part, seeking out role models and spending time absorbing the essence of their milieu. For "Tender Mercies," he drove around East Texas until he "met a guy who talked the way I wanted to talk — and then we started in," he says. "When you go to a place like that and meet people, you get a flavor, a feeling. It gives you an inner enthusiasm and a confidence base to start from."

His next project will be a film called "The Stone Boy," in which he plays the father of a boy who involuntarily kills his older brother in a hunting accident. For the future, however, Duvall is determined to exercise more control over his career.

"I think I have to help generate projects, which I've never done before, instead of just receive," he muses. "Certain things you want to do, you've got to go and get, rather than just wait for them to come to you. You have to make them happen. I kind of feel I'm at the halfway mark. I've had a nice career, and a varied number of parts, but I want to do even more things; I want to help develop certain projects."

Although he rarely reads, at the suggestion of a new agent Duvall recently read "Schindler's List" Thomas Kennedy's book about a German industrialist who risked his life as well as his fortune to save more than a thousand Jews during World War II. Duvall is now infatuated with the desire to play Schindler in the film; ordinarily laconic, he talks passionately about the possibilities of the role, his feeling for it, and what an incredible man Oscar Schindler must have been. "I must play this part," he says urgently.

He may also play the pope in a movie called "Saving Grace," which contains a part for Angelo Evans. Duvall is also interested in playing a Pentecost preacher sometime.

"If you don't daydream and kind of plan things out in your imagination, you never get there," he says. "So you have to start somewhere."



Robert Duvall: "Plan things out of your imagination."

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PEOPLE  
Biking to Everest Base

Two 25-year-old Americans became the first men to cycle to the base camp of Mount Everest, climbing a 24-year round-the-world adventure, Nepal Ministry of Tourism officials said in Kathmandu.

Brad Casanovi of Longwood, Texas, and Craig Moffet of Boulder, Colorado, reached the 16,000-foot (4,877-meter) high camp on May 1, two days ahead of schedule. They set out from Lukla, a hamlet below the foot of the world's highest mountain. The two Americans, who used specially designed cycles called mountain bikes, had expected to complete the journey in nine days. During their brief stay at the camp the pair met with an 11-member American expedition to Everest that includes two corporate executives who hope to become the oldest men to climb the 29,028-foot (8,848-meter) peak. Grinnwald said that he and his friend had been cycling around the world for 2 1/2 years before arriving in Nepal. They flew with their bikes from Kathmandu to Lukla, then rested for three days before cycling to Mount Everest.

Louisiana State University has received a \$125-million gift, said to be the largest ever made to an educational institution, from C.B. Pennington, an 83-year-old oil executive. Pennington said he wanted the money to be used to build the "country's biggest and best nutrition and preventive medicine center" near the university's campus at Baton Rouge. "The Louisiana soil and what is beneath it have been good to me," said Pennington, who was born and raised in the state and made his fortune in the oil and gas industry. He is now a retired oil and gas executive and mineral depositor. He remains active as president and owner of Pennington Oil Co.

Frank Serpico, the ex-cop whose exposure of corruption helped reform the New York City police force and inspired a hit movie, must pay child support for his illegitimate son, the New York Court of Appeals, the state's highest court ruled. The court said it makes no difference under state law whether the child's mother told Serpico, as he claims, that she was "on the pill" the night the child was conceived in 1979. The mother's alleged deceit has no bearing upon a father's obligation to support his child," the ruling said. The court ordered Serpico to begin making \$945-a-month support payments for his son, retroactive to June 27, 1980. While the Court of Appeals continued to keep the names of the couple anonymous, Serpico has said he lived with the woman in Switzerland in 1973 and 1974, and saw her about once a year after that until the child was conceived. In 1981, after the matter was in Family Court — Serpico said he was used as a "sperm bank" by the woman, an airline stewardess based in New York City, Serpico became an outcast in police circles for disclosing corruption in the New York City police department in the late 1960s and early 1970s. His exposure was turned into a best seller and a movie. Serpico quit the police force in 1971 after being shot in the face during a drug raid. Now 47, he lectures extensively.

John Updike, 55, has been honored as Pennsylvania's fourth Distinguished Artist. Updike, the winner of the 1982 Pulitzer Prize in fiction for "Rabbit, Is Rich," was awarded a gold sculpture. Updike, who now lives in Massachusetts, is a native of Shillington in Berks County. "Pennsylvania to me is simply life," he said. "It is the place where I entered life and the area of Shillington and Reading provided all of my impressions of life until the age of 18. I've tried all my life to capture the essence of Pennsylvania." But Updike said he was "becoming" harder to be a Pennsylvanian in his imagination because he doesn't call the state home anymore, and said he may have only one more Rabbit novel in him.

The three sons of John Wayne converged on Winterest, Iowa, for their father's birthday, for ceremonies at the Wayne museum. About 1,000 people gathered to watch Michael, Patrick and Ethan Wayne present to the birthplace an engraved "Duke" were in "True Grit" and a gun inscribed "John Wayne, May 26, 1907, Winterest, Iowa." Wayne's birthplace is a small frame house that has been converted into a museum. Wayne was born Marion Michael Morrison in 1907. The Morrisons moved to the Glendale, California, in 1914.

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